

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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VOL. VI

NEW YORK, JUNE 30, 1920

No. 26

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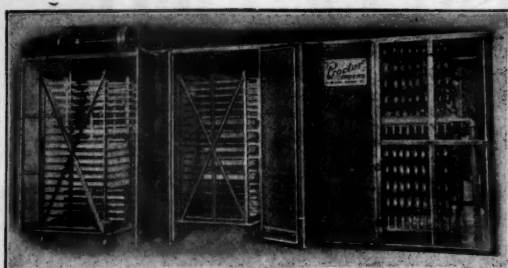
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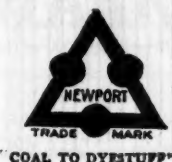
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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BLACKMAIL OR BURGLARY

The political maneuverings of the American Federation of Labor do no credit to that organization, and the new policy of the leaders to enter the field of politics is so far one that neither helps their followers nor wins friends to their cause. There is too much of a threat in this new attitude to escape the honest resentment both of the politicians and the people. Demands for class legislation and special privileges from an organization whose heads have so very often, in both word and deed, upheld the public-be-damned philosophy are going to receive short shrift. A candidate for public office is seldom a courageous figure in opposition to any popular demand; but no politician is afraid to stand firmly against even the mildest and most reasonable request of an unpopular minority. The "labor vote" is small, and despite much bold talk, is hard to deliver *en bloc*. The labor demands are neither mild nor reasonable. That old bugaboo of the practical politician, "the taint of Wall Street" seems in a fair way to be translated into "the taint of Unionism." Instead of the wicked old Trust with a \$-checked suit and a gold headed club, the cartoonist may soon be drawing the savage Labor with a "striking" big stick and a \$12.50 silk shirt. For, the Union political programme of attempted blackmail and burglary is quite as menacing as were the lobbying and bribery of the corporations in the palmiest of the old days.

SUPPRESS THE FUMES; STOP THE LEAKS

Manufacturers of chemicals and dyes must soon consider the question of more efficient operation of plants, to produce at lower costs, and to ward off damages which may result from the escape of fumes or owing to leakage that may seem trifling, but sometimes cause serious accidents. Under the stress of war-time demand many plants were run with reckless disregard to waste. The question then was one of production in the quickest time possible. With the signing of the Armistice the urgent call ceased, and it is now a reasonable demand by the public that nuisances be abated. The daily newspapers have published accounts frequently of late concerning the escape of fumes that are extremely offensive to the communities where the plants were located, and several suits for alleged damages suffered because of the escaping fumes are pending. Several leading concerns have installed devices to prevent the dissipation of obnoxious odors, and are constantly experimenting to find methods to prevent the loss of valuable by-products in waste material.

In spite of the fact that much has been written by various authorities on the statement that German supremacy in coal-tar products has been the

direct result of saving everything, those in charge of American plants have done nothing. The time is coming, and, indeed, is close at hand, when our youthful industry will be forced to fight for its very life—a time when every possible weapon of offense or of defense will have to be brought into play by American manufacturers to beat down competition, not only with Germany and England, but with each other. In such circumstances every little saving no matter how small will be worth while. Confidence in the promised dyestuff protection measure has been badly shaken and the sooner the dyestuff and allied industries get down to a fighting basis, the better it will be for all concerned.

EFFECT OF GERMAN DYE IMPORTS

Again the publication of a list of materials available for export from Germany has caused more or less of a sensation in the market. The list of dyes available to the Reparation Commission for the United States as published last week in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS has been given wide publicity both in the trade and out and an impression has been conveyed in some cases that such an imposing array of colors will have a marked effect on the industry. However, with the War Trade Board permitting the import of only such colors as are not available in this country in sufficient quantity and quality, there seems to be little cause for worry on the part of the dye makers. From the point of view of the dye consumer the possibility of importing colors which cannot be had otherwise will be welcomed as permitting the production of many effects heretofore impossible, on account of the fact that American manufacturers have not undertaken the production of a complete line of dyes.

The effect which the import of these colors will have on the domestic color market cannot be great. The clause in the law creating the War Trade Board which provides that no imports shall be made of any article for which a substitute may be found in this country amply cares for that phase of the situation. Another factor in the market situation is the prices quoted for the German products. Generally the quotations are not out of line with the trend of the market for American goods of a like quality so far as it is possible to judge from the quotations of American producers. Under the circumstances it is very difficult to set a price on American dyes which will be strictly comparable with the German product on account of the lack of a definite standard on which to quote. However relief will be afforded to the textile trade without definite injury to the dye manufacturers.

LONGSHOREMEN'S UNION BEATEN

The freight which has been accumulating since last March on the piers of the coastwise steamship companies in this city has now been practically cleared away by the trucks sent to the waterfront by the city's commercial organizations for the purpose of breaking the blockade. The coastwise long-

shoremen struck last Fall and among their demands was a demand for higher wages. The Federal Board by whose decision both sides agreed to be bound made a finding in October in which it decided that it could not raise wages at that time because the steamship companies were already losing money but that if rates should be increased or living conditions altered the case could be re-opened by the Board at its own motion. The men returned to work under this decision and worked until March, when they walked out all along the coast, completely tying up the steamship companies for about a month.

The companies then engaged new men and resumed operations but, in New York city, the teamsters' and chauffeurs' union, acting in sympathy with the longshoremen, refused to handle any freight to and from the coastwise steamship piers. In the meanwhile most of the coastwise longshoremen found work elsewhere and although their leaders repeatedly urged them to return to work, they refused to do so. The merchants of this city, after trying in vain to bring about a settlement of the difficulty, announced that they proposed to organize their own trucking facilities, which should give impartial service regardless of strikes. The victory won by the merchants is a warning to Union labor that it must keep faith with employers and that agreements are as binding on labor as upon business men and manufacturers. It is also a warning that one class of workers cannot rule public utilities and dictate whose freight shall be moved or say that only union men shall be employed. The proposed fight of the Longshoremen's union against the open shop is predestined to failure. The \$500,000 which the union announces it will spend in the fight will go where their wages for several months have gone—where the woodbine twineth, never to return.

MAY EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

That the \$55,000,000 increase in May domestic merchandise exports over those of April, and the \$65,000,000 decrease in imports, foreshadows a definite reversal of recent foreign trade tendencies, as was promptly inferred in some quarters upon publication of the official statistics, is open to question, says "Dun's Review." Subsequent monthly statements will shed more light on the matter, but it seems not improbable that the May exports included some goods destined for shipment overseas in April, but held up through port congestion, and not entered in that month's record. Certain it is that the May returns are at variance with the reports from different sources of abatement of export buying, and a clearer insight into the general trend of foreign commerce is obtained by examining the eleven months' figures. From July 1 last to the end of May, this year, the exports rose about 18 per cent above those of the similar period of 1918-19, or from \$6,304,000,000 to \$7,474,000,000, whereas the imports increased from \$2,803,000,000 to \$4,686,000,000, or 67 per cent. Such a showing as this is obviously of greater significance than a single month's exhibit, and it will require more than the May statement to demonstrate that the narrowing of the excess of exports over imports, which has been in progress for some time past, but which was checked last month, has definitely come to an end.

Manufacturing Chemists Favor Dye Bill

Association's Activities to Protect the Industry Reviewed in Annual Report of the Executive Committee

By HENRY HOWARD, Chairman Executive Committee, Manufacturing Chemists Association*

THE work of the Executive Committee of the Association this year has been chiefly in connection with matters arising out of the war and the termination of hostilities. The war and its termination have been the underlying cause of two matters, to which your Committee has devoted much time, the Chemical Foundation, Inc., and Dyestuffs legislation; Germany's position in the industry, especially in the dye industry previous to the war, and the necessity of now taking such steps as may be necessary to protect this development during the after-war period, are obvious to all. It has been necessary for your Committee to keep closely in touch with the above mentioned matters and with many other problems which have arisen. The work of the Committee has been greatly facilitated by the use of sub-committees and especially by the Washington office. Early in the year, the Executive Committee fixed the third Wednesday of each month as the day upon which its monthly meeting should be held. This has resulted in largely attended meetings of your Executive Committee so that various matters discussed and decided upon have had the consideration of practically the entire Committee in each instance.

Chemical Foundation, Incorporated

We believe that it is unnecessary to explain in detail the purposes of the Chemical Foundation, Inc. It will be enough to say that the Foundation has purchased from the Alien Property Custodian more than four thousand German owned patents which were issued under the laws of the United States and expects to administer these patents and to give licenses under them to American concerns. Its underlying purpose is patriotism, that is, it desires to so administer the patents that the United States as a whole may secure the greatest advantage therefrom. Soon after the Foundation was organized, your Executive Committee felt that work of the Foundation would be greatly aided by co-operation on the part of chemical and other manufacturers. In accordance with instructions of the Committee, the Chairman conferred with the officers of the Foundation and offered to them the service of your Executive Committee in securing co-operation in the work of the Foundation.

Advisory Committee Chosen

Your Committee's recommendation was that co-operation could best be secured by the formation of an advisory Committee. Acting under this advice the Chemical Foundation called a meeting of its stockholders, organized them into sections according to industries, each section choosing its Committee, and this Committee choosing its chairman. The chairmen of the various section Committees form the advisory Committee, and now meet regularly once a month in the office of the Foundation. The most important matter, in the opinion of your Committee, has already been accomplished, namely the adoption by the Foundation of the principle that there will be no limitation as to who shall be given licenses under Patents, other than to make sure that the licensees are bona fide American interests, and that the patents will be worked

by them in good faith and not taken out for stock jobbing purposes.

Your Committee, as well as the Advisory Committee, have felt that it was important to secure as wide a distribution of the stockholdings as possible. Both Committees have worked to this end and with considerable success, so that now the stock holdings are distributed among 160 American manufacturers, and an effort is being made to increase this, so that each stockholder will only hold a thousand dollars worth of stock.

Legislation

Quite a large number of bills pertaining to the chemical industry have been introduced in Congress since the Armistice was signed. Your Washington office has kept closely in touch with these bills and from time to time has advised you of their status.

Dyestuffs Bill—We think that by far the most important bill introduced was the Longworth bill H. R. 8078 which contained provisions for licensing the importation of dyestuffs. The necessity of some means whereby the American dyestuffs industry could be protected from hostile competition was apparent and it seemed that the best and practically the only way to secure such protection was by requiring the licensing of importation of dyestuffs. Your Executive Committee took active part in urging the passage of this particular bill. Representatives of the Association appeared before the Senate Finance Committee and presented oral arguments in favor of the bill. In addition a brief was prepared by a sub-committee, under the direction of your Executive Committee and was submitted to the Senate Finance Committee. The bill is still pending and with earnest effort it should be possible to have it advanced to consideration in the Senate in the next session of Congress. It is the general belief that a majority of the Senate are not unfavorable to the bill.

As the Dye manufacturers have formed an organization of their own, called The American Dyes Institute, your Committee has felt that it was proper to allow them to take the lead in following the Dye legislation in Washington. Such work as we have done, therefore, has been in co-operation with the Institute, and only to such extent as the Institute has desired.

Tariff on Pyrites: H. R. Bill 5215

This bill provided for a duty on the importation of Pyrites and other crude iron sulphide minerals of fifteen cents per unit of the sulphur content thereof, or a duty of more than 100 per cent. Your Committee felt that the enactment into law of this bill would be highly injurious to the chemical industry of this country. This bill was taken up with various parties in Washington and the injurious effect that it would have on the industry if it were passed was pointed out, with the result that it now seems certain that the bill will not be brought up for action. In accordance, however, with instructions from the Committee, a very complete brief setting forth the arguments against the bill was drawn up and although it has not been found necessary to use this brief, it is being held at the Washington office so that it can be used if necessary.

Another bill considered by your Committee was one

*Report read at the annual meeting of the Association in New York

which aimed to obtain greater efficiency in the patent office by increasing salaries and the personnel thereof. Your Washington Representative appeared at the hearings on this bill and on behalf of this Association urged its passage.

Oppose Injurious Amendment

This bill was about to be passed when at the eleventh hour a rider, incorporating the whole of another bill, S. 3223, to which your Committee was opposed, was added. This measure provides that the Federal Trade Commission may acquire patent rights and administer the same. The bill, if passed, would have resulted in the intervention of the Government, as a patent owner, in industrial affairs to an extent and in a way that must necessarily injuriously affect industry and industrial relations to an extraordinary degree. The bill, at first sight, had for its apparent object the rewarding of Government employees who made inventions, but the proposed legislation actually provided that the Trade Commission might acquire and develop inventions, not only of Government employees, but of other individuals or agencies, which meant that the Commission could receive patents from any or all inventors throughout the United States.

Having received the patents from any source, it could collect fees and royalties for licenses "in such amounts and in such manner as the President shall direct."

Your Association, through the membership in the National Industrial Conference Board, an organization including nearly all the large manufacturers' associations in the United States, was able to bring the matter immediately to the attention of this body, who felt that it was of such extreme importance that it, at once, had briefs prepared, and in a few days there was an organized opposition in Washington from the manufacturing interests of the entire country, with the result that the objectionable bill was amended and its enactment held up for this session. When the bill comes up again next December, we shall give it further consideration.

Treaty of Peace

In order that your Committee might become fully acquainted with such parts of the Treaty of Peace as affect the chemical industry, counsel was employed to draw up an analysis of the Peace Treaty and to bring out especially the parts thereof that affected the chemical industry. This analysis was prepared and submitted and we believe it has been received by you in one of our bulletins. After a discussion of the analysis, it was felt by the Committee that the various matters contained therein, affecting the chemical industry, could best be handled by the Chemical Foundation, Inc., in the event that any action might be necessary.

Chemical Alliance, Incorporated

At this time last year we were engaged, in co-operation with the Chemical Alliance Incorporated, and the National Fertilizer Association, in preparing foreign trade statistics. An exceedingly comprehensive report, very closely up to date, was completed and sent to all members of the Association. Your Committee believes this report is of great value to any one interested in developing a business in foreign trade. The expense of this report was borne equally by the three Associations. Owing to the continued enormous demand for chemicals in this country foreign trade has perhaps not been given the careful consideration that it deserves. Your Committee, however, feels that the time will come when this situation will be reversed, and is therefore, while not devoting much effort to foreign trade matters at the moment, at the same time is keeping in touch with foreign trade questions.

National Foreign Trade Council

Membership of our organization in the National Foreign Trade Council is being maintained through the membership of your Chairman as a member of the Council.

This organization is probably the leading foreign trade organization in the United States and membership therein enables your Committee to keep closely in touch with any changing conditions that may make our interest in foreign trade a more vital one than it is at the moment.

The National Foreign Trade Council has just held a very successful Foreign Trade Convention in San Francisco, but your Committee did not feel that the question of foreign trade was a sufficiently live one with us at present to warrant our sending a representative to the meeting.

International Trade Conference

Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States an International Trade Conference was held at Atlantic City in October, 1919. Representatives from Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy and the United States attended the conference. Your Association was represented by several members of the American Committee which conferred with chemical representatives from France and Italy.

The one tangible result of this International Conference was the decision to create an International Chamber of Commerce. The organization meeting has been called in Paris during the latter part of this month. Your Association has been cordially invited to participate, and has appointed, as delegate, Mr. C. Wilbur Miller, of the Davison Chemical Company, who will attend the Conference in Paris.

Bureau of Explosives

As in previous years, your Committee has taken up with the Bureau of Explosives many matters, among which are included standard tests for carboys, selded drums, carboy neck protectors, new type of carboy stopper, transportation of nitre cake, transportations of Hydrofluoric acid and transportation of mixed acids.

In order to handle certain of the above mentioned matters it has been necessary to appoint a small sub-committee, consisting of representatives of your Association and of representatives of the Bureau of Explosives. Such committee was appointed and has been functioning since its organization. The results of its work are reported to the Executive Committee. We believe that its work has been productive of much good to the industry.

The Washington Office is maintained jointly by the Manufacturing Chemists' Association, The National Fertilizer Association, and the Chemical Alliance Incorporated. The Washington office has turned out to be an especially valuable adjunct to our Association.

DELAY IN MEXICAN DRUG SHIPMENTS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 16.—Since June 1, Vera Cruz has been shut off from the rest of the world, no mail has been received here for the last 15 days. When railroad service is resumed the Ward Line will start their service to Vera Cruz, taking only freight from this port, no passengers. With the warehouses overflowing with freight, all the available lighters filled, no freight can be handled here until the railroad traffic has been resumed, and the freight fumigated. Unless New York is well supplied with Mexican crude drugs, there will be a shortage before shipments are again made. On the 10th the track was taken up in three different places, on the Mexican Central Railroad to Mexico City, at Tejeria, Las Bajadas and Tembladeras. There is some talk of railroad service being started again, but this rumor has been heard every day since traffic was stopped.

C. D. Barry, the New York manager of the H. W. Peabody Co., London, was a recent visitor at San Francisco.

AVERTING PANIC IN JAPAN*(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)*

Tokyo, June 3.—Alfonso Johnson, U. S. Trade Commissioner, who has been making detailed reports on the financial crisis of Japan, says: "At a Cabinet meeting Tuesday, May 25, the Government decided to help the business world and an informal announcement to that effect was made. Heavy losses will be unavoidable, but the Government's decision to relieve matters by providing cheaper money and assisting the foreign trade will do much to absorb the shock of transition from war prosperity to normal peace conditions. The gold holdings of the Government and the Bank of Japan are about 1,900,000,000 yen of which 1,200,000,000 yen are held in New York and London. It is said that this reserve of specie is being freely used to purchase importers' bills held by exchange banks. The general atmosphere seems more cheerful since the Government has promised help.

"The Metropolitan Police," continued Mr. Johnson, "report 70 bankruptcy cases in Tokyo during May, ten of these concerns having a capitalization of 500,000 yen or more. More losses and bankruptcy cases must result but the Government's success in twice preventing a financial panic in the face of a great crisis indicates that a policy has been framed that will carry the financial world of Japan safely through this transitory time."

VALUE OF GERMAN DYES DELIVERED

It was recently announced in Berlin that the following deliveries of dyestuffs and colors had been made up to May under the Peace Treaty agreement as to reparation in dyes:

	Metric Tons	Value
To France	837.5	\$2,996,500
To England	647.7	806,950
To Italy	294.6	910,000
To Belgium	329.0	570,000
To United States	115.9	695,000
Total	2,224.7	\$5,978,450

The total sent from the various works has been increased to about 2,600 tons, the aggregate value of which is stated to be 40 million gold marks, \$10,000,000. This is about one-third of the quantity which has to be delivered from stocks.

Deliveries have also begun under the Treaty requirement that 25 per cent of the German annual output, during the five years immediately after the war, shall be sent to Entente countries at fair prices. The Germans seek, however, to have this arrangement modified, and negotiations are still proceeding in reference to it. The delays in the delivery of the Reparation colors are attributed to coal shortage, internal troubles, and transport difficulties.

LARGER EXPORTS, SMALLER IMPORTS

An increase of \$55,000,000 in exports, but a decrease of \$64,000,000 in imports in May as compared with April is shown in a statement issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce. The exports in May amounted to \$739,000,000 against \$685,000,000 in April of this year and \$604,000,000 in May of last year. The May imports amounted to \$431,000,000, as compared with \$496,000,000 in April and \$329,000,000 in May of last year. For the 11 months ended May of this year, imports were \$4,686,000,000 against \$2,803,000,000 in the same period of last year. The exports for eleven months amounted to \$7,474,000,000 against \$6,304,000,000 in 1919.

**IMPORTANCE OF DYE INDUSTRY
TO ENGLAND AS A PROTECTION**

Sir Henry Birchenough's Address at Annual Meeting of British Dyestuffs, Ltd., Points Out Danger of Revival of German Monopoly—Chairman Urges a System of Control of Imports

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Manchester, England, June 12.—Sir Henry Birchenough, chairman of the Board of the British Dyestuffs Corporation, Ltd., said in his address at the annual meeting here:

"The British dye industry to-day is really large and important, and its output exceeds the total consumption in this country before the war. Moreover, the output is almost entirely based on British made materials and intermediate products.

"I want to say a few words about the national importance of the dyemaking industry in both war-time and peace-time, because that is an aspect of the industry which should never for a moment be lost sight of. Our industry is not an ordinary industry, and the shareholders who invest in it are not investing in an ordinary industry, nor are the thousands of people employed in it devoting their time and energies to an ordinary industry. They are contributing their share to the establishment and maintenance of a great instrument of national defense—defense of the Empire in time of war, defense of Imperial trade in time of peace. The position the dyestuff industry occupies in the life of a modern civilised nation is unique. It is fundamental, both in peace and war, and its success is inextricably bound up with the success of the nation in both industry and arms.

"I believe it is almost impossible to over-estimate the value of the German dyestuff industry to the German Government in the recent war, or the power which the industry placed in the hands of our enemies to prolong the conflict. Whether considered as the means by which the Germans were able to counterbalance the effect of the blockade on the manufacture of high explosives, or, as the means by which they were able to revolutionize warfare by the introduction and use of those toxic substances which added so much to the horrors and destructiveness of war, the German dyestuff industry was an institution of supreme importance. I am informed that, with one single and insignificant exception, the whole of the poison gases used by the German army were made in the establishments of the German dye manufacturers. What they have done in the past they could perfectly well do again in the future, so long as their dyestuff factories remain intact and their dyestuff industry maintains its world-wide importance. If in course of time another great war should come upon us—and in spite of all our efforts and hopes we cannot guarantee that it will not—we must be prepared for further great developments of chemical warfare. That means it is of absolutely vital importance that we should have in this country great industries so completely endowed with chemical knowledge and practice, and so efficiently equipped with plants that they can at once be employed to meet readily and amply the requirements of national defense.

"I turn now from this aspect of the question to the equally important aspect of the dyestuff industry as an essential element in the defense of British trade. The group of textile trades of this country constitute the most striking and important single group of allied industries in the civilized world. You have only to look through the export returns to see that, whatever else we send or do not send overseas, we ship textiles in varying quantities to every country on the map.

They carry the British name and prestige to the uttermost corners of the earth. Quite apart from questions of employment for our people at home or profit for manufacturers, think what an influence the export of textiles must have upon the exchanges—an influence in our favor where exports are large and to our disadvantage if and when they are seriously checked. And yet, the magnitude and very existence of a very large part of our export trade in textiles depends absolutely upon there being, at all times, I will not say a complete but sufficient supply of dyestuffs available for the use of the trades. Dyemaking is indeed a key industry, that is to say, it is a comparatively small industry upon which other very large industries absolutely depend for their very life.

"Whilst foreign supplies may be necessary for a time, I think we have a right to ask in the national interest that such supplies shall only be imported under some system which will guarantee that the danger of complete or partial foreign monopoly shall not re-appear.

"Fear of the danger of their revival is by no means illusory. The unexpected Sankey judgment has rendered possible for the moment the free importations of dyestuffs from Germany. Already representatives of German firms are making offers to dye users, and, it is said, are taking a large number of orders. It is true that the actual deliveries are relatively small, but an effort is being made to re-establish the old connections. What is wanted in the national interest is a system of control under which the requirements of dye users will be properly met, while the danger of any return to complete or partial dependence upon alien sources of supply will be guarded against."

The net profits of the company for 1919 were \$862,500. It was explained that vast sums were spent in building plants, in equipment, in obtaining raw materials, and in meeting the demands of labor for higher wages.

NATIONAL DYE POLICY NEEDED

Prof. Gerald L. Wendt, of the University of Chicago urged a stronger national policy in a recent address in which he said in part:

"We are competing with a ruthless enemy who has in the past not hesitated to use the utmost means, fair or foul, to kill off an American dyestuff industry, not because it meant dyestuffs, but because it meant explosives and real preparedness. Incipient dye plants were at once met with a reduction of German prices too far below cost price, even in spite of all tariffs, until the American competitor was forced out of business when former monopoly prices were re-established. And this will happen again. In spite of our real achievement in the creation of this many million dollar industry the amount of capital required in its establishment from nothing does not yet permit us to make these dyes at German pre-war prices. And even were this possible German methods of business would soon make short work of this real defense of our land. A tariff will not answer.

"The United States Tariff Commission has studied the problem and its recommendations are incorporated in the Longworth bill (H. R. 8078), still before Congress, which provides for an effective tariff reinforced by a license system whereby dyes not manufactured in this country can be imported, but dyes which we do make can be obtained only by license for a period of years. Only by such a system can the stability of our new industry be assured."

The Schofield Oil Co., Avenue R, Newark, N. J., has completed plans for a power house to cost about \$30,000.

INDIA'S TRADE IN CHEMICALS

Value of Imports Decreased in 1919—United Kingdom Gets Bulk of the Business—Production of Indigo—Features of the Trade in Oils

The Annual Review of the Trade of India for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1919, has been issued recently by the director of statistics of the Government of India. A silver crisis, a rise in exchange, a failure of the monsoon over wide areas, a virulent epidemic of influenza, responsible, it is estimated, for a death roll of 6,000,000, and the armistice, illustrate, if illustration were necessary, the unique diversity of the year.

The total value of imported chemicals decreased 8 per cent to \$8,078,390. Carbide of calcium, soda bicarbonate, and acids were imported in large quantities, while there were decreases in sulphur, aluminous sulphates including alum, ammonia and its salts, bleaching materials, copperas, disinfectants, potassium compounds, caustic soda, and sodium carbonate. The quantity of sulphur imported was less than half of the preceding year's imports and amounted to 4,800 tons. The decrease was due to smaller shipments from Japan which supplied almost the entire quantity of the year under review. There were practically no imports of sulphuric acid (only 2 tons). The pre-war requirement (five-yearly average) were 3,100 tons. The United Kingdom accounted for 63 per cent of the total value of chemicals imported, Japan, 24 per cent, and the United States, nearly 6 per cent. In the pre-war year the shares of these countries were: The United Kingdom 75 per cent, Japan 1.5 per cent, and the United States 0.3 per cent. Drugs and medicines were valued at \$4,769,170 as against \$4,314,963 in the preceding year. Proprietary and patent medicines were valued at \$842,229 as against \$713,753 in the preceding year.

The total production of indigo in India during 1918-19 was estimated at 44,100 hundredweight, as against 88,300 hundredweight, the final revised estimate of the preceding year. The exports (32,700 hundredweight) were 5 per cent above those of 1917-18, and 112 per cent above the pre-war average. The shipments to the United Kingdom again decreased and were 4,700 hundredweight, as against 5,500 hundredweight in the preceding year, and 3,400 hundredweight, the pre-war average. The increased production of artificial dyes in the United Kingdom has reduced the demand of the natural product. There was a noticeable increase in the exports to Japan, which was India's best customer—14,300 hundredweight in 1918-19, as against 2,800 hundredweight in the preceding year, and 400 hundredweight, the pre-war average. The shipments to the United States decreased from the record total of 13,000 hundredweight in 1917-18 to 7,200 hundredweight. Persia took only one-fourth of the quantity exported to it in the preceding year, and Egypt also took less. The average declared value decreased from \$159.62 per hundredweight in 1917-18 to \$123.93 per hundredweight in 1918-19.

The main features of the trade in oils were an increase in the exports of coconut, linseed, and mineral oils, and a decrease in castor oil. Ceylon copra, which was imported in large quantities, was crushed in India, and the exports of coconut oil in the year under review exceeded 7,000,000 gallons, as against 3,000,000 gallons in the preceding year, and nearly 1,750,000 gallons the pre-war average. Eighty per cent of the total quantity was shipped to the United Kingdom, and the remainder went mainly to Italy and Egypt. The shipments of linseed oil (1,675,000 gallons) almost trebled.

The principal importing countries were Italy, New Zealand, Australia, and South Africa. Castor oil decreased by 20 per cent to 1,658,000 gallons. The United Kingdom and Italy took 92 per cent of the total quantity exported. Dangerous petroleum flashing below 76° F. (benzine, benzol, petrol, and other motor spirit) exported abroad amounted to 22,601,000 gallons, as against 18,935,000 gallons in 1917-18. Almost the entire quantity shipped was benzine exported from Burma to the United Kingdom, Egypt, France, and Italy. The production of petroleum in India, including Burma, during the year 1918 was estimated at 286,000,000 gallons. The exports of petrol, benzine, and other motor spirit coastwise from Burma to other parts of India were 8,453,000 gallons as against 5,188,000 gallons in 1917-18.

IT PAYS TO READ A TRADE PAPER

The firm of J. M. Blanco, Inc., of San Juan, Porto Rico, is managed by progressive men who read DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS with care and miss no opportunity which promises to aid their business. The following letter explains itself:

J. M. BLANCO, INC.

Farmacia y Drogueria

San Juan, Puerto Rico

San Juan, P. R., 12 de June 1920.

Drug and Chemical Markets, Inc.,

No. 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We have read your editorial under the heading "Cash Discount and Credit"—, which has given us some valuable suggestions, as customers here are always encouraged to use their credit. We feel obliged to congratulate you for such an opportune article.

We have translated it into Spanish and sent it to all of our customers. Yours truly,

J. M. BLANCO, Inc.

Chas. L. Huisking, president of Chas. L. Huisking, Inc., of this city, returned from Europe on the Adriatic. He went abroad principally for the purpose of establishing an office for his concern in London and he has advised his office here that a limited British company, known as Chas. L. Huisking, Limited, has been formed and is now in operation with offices at 47 Lime street, London. This newly formed company will look after the interests of the Huisking firm, and will also endeavor to further the interests of American manufacturers throughout England and Europe generally. The London office will be in charge of John A. Corson, and Edward J. Short, Mr. Corson was for many years in charge of the import and export departments of the New York office, and Mr. Short is well known in London, having been buyer for some years for one of the prominent wholesale drug houses there. These two gentlemen are directors in the new firm, and Chas. L. Huisking is chairman.

Chlorine gas escaped from a tank in the Thompson warehouse, 521 Broome street, Wednesday night, June 23, and was soon diffused over the neighborhood, driving 200 families from nearby tenements. Several firemen were overcome. The tank was finally thrown into the North river.

The American Sugar Refining Co. is building a sugar refinery at Baltimore, after examination of about twenty sites.

Mogi & Company have moved to 118 East 25th street, New York.

NYACK IS SMOTHERED BY FUMES FROM AMERICAN ANILINE PLANT

Village Trustees Make Demand That Nuisance Be Abated—Workers In Adjoining Plant Obligated to Quit Work—School Children Made Sick

American Aniline Products, Inc., 80 Fifth avenue, New York, with plant at Nyack, N. Y., has received a protest from a committee of citizens of Nyack against fumes from the factory which have annoyed the residents for a month or more. Attempts to learn the nature of the work which causes the offensive fumes have failed. The odor is described as "sweet and sickening." The company began the manufacture of dyes at the Nyack plant in 1917. Soon afterward an explosion occurred, four workmen were killed and the factory buildings were badly damaged. It was reported recently that the plant was to undertake a new line of work.

Trouble began one day last week when the fumes spread over the neighborhood of the American Aniline plant and workers in adjoining factories were seized with nausea and dizziness. Six employees of the Metropolitan Sewing Machine Co. were obliged to quit work.

Joseph P. Gaynor, a member of the Village Board of Trustees, was the first to reach his office in the business section, and was seized with the same ailment. He consulted other occupants of the office building, which is some distance from the factory, and efforts were made to find the superintendent of the plant, but employees said he didn't come down to the factory very often, and when he did come he stayed only a short time. Headed by President Theodore F. O'Dell, the five members of the Village Board of Trustees waited upon the factory superintendent, later, to ask him to put a stop to the odors. Unless he complies with their request, they said, his concern will be formally asked to move the plant elsewhere.

The High School building is close to the plant, and it is said that the children are frequently made sick by the fumes.

OIL PRICES NOW AND A YEAR AGO

Elbert & Co., in their market letter of June 25th, draw attention to the differences in oil values at present as compared to those of a year ago. The tabulated comparison follows.

	June 1919	June 1920
Copra	10¾c	8½c
Palm Oil	17c	11c
Palmkernel Oil	17½c	14c
Peanut Oil	21½c	13¾c
Sellers' tanks Pacific Coast		
Soya Oil	16¾c	10¾c
Sellers' tanks Pacific Coast		
Oleo Oil	29c	20½c
Oleo Stearine	29c	14c

STAIER PLANT OPERATING

By July 1 the Staier Chemical Company's plant in New Jersey will be open for operation. Buildings destroyed by the recent fire have been rebuilt, this reconstruction being accomplished in 30 days. H. B. Jackson of the New York office is enthusiastic over output possibilities for July. Wool Blue G extra will be produced in quantities for American trade. At the time the fire occurred, this product was being turned out by the works in highly promising quantities. The new plant will have bigger and better producing capacity.

Books of Trade Interest

CHEMICAL TRADE YEAR BOOK AND BUYERS' GUIDE. Published by Bandon & Morris, 17 Red Lion Passage, High Holborn, W. C. 1., London. 8 vo., 220 pages.

The year book includes a directory of the British chemical trade, manufacturers, merchants, agents and brokers of raw materials, chemical and allied products, drugs, and oils. The directory is arranged alphabetically by products. In the year book proper are statistics of the trade which every manufacturer and dealer needs at hand in everyday work. The usual tables of metric and Imperial weights and measures; weights and measurements of American export containers; symbols and percentage composition of chemical compounds; tables for comparing different systems of alkalimetry of soda ash and caustic soda; and tables of imports and exports are given in the first 24 pages. Bandon and Morris draw attention to the confusion that has been caused by the similarity of the name of the year book and the weekly paper known as the "Chemical Trade Journal," which is published by another firm.

EVERYDAY CHEMISTRY. By Alfred Vivian, Dean of the College of Agriculture of Ohio State University. 8 vo., 560 pages. Published by the American Book Company, New York.

This textbook was designed with the idea of supplying to a high school pupil a view of the application of the science of chemistry to his daily life. Being an agriculturalist the author naturally writes from a farmer's point of view and the book is consequently well suited as a text for prospective farmers while giving mere mention to the more technical applications of the science. From the point of view of the layman there is much of interest in the book although it is rather difficult to understand some of the points brought out without some laboratory experiments. As a text for students who are particularly interested in agriculture there is a very definite need for such a book.

IS VIOLENCE THE WAY OUT? By John Haynes Holmes, author of "Life and Letters of Robert Collier." 12 mo., 130 pages. Published by Dodd, Mead & Co., Fourth ave. and 30th st., New York.

The book comprises a series of addresses originally prepared for the pulpit of The Community Church, New York, and deals with the industrial problems in the United States. Dr. Holmes is known as an advocate of non-resistance, and in this volume he has applied his arguments to the industrial situation. He discusses the side of capital, the position of labor, and then offers his own solution of the questions which he calls "The Better Way." He declares that the capitalistic side in the labor war always resorts to physical force, in spite of the reports in the newspapers that it is the workingmen who are using force. If there is any real menace in this country to-day, he says, this menace is to be found quite as much in the ranks of capital as in the ranks of labor.

Dr. Holmes' "better way" for the solution of the problem is the acceptance by both labor and capital of that universal viewpoint on human relationships which was the crowning achievement of the Prophet of Nazareth.

STANDARDS AND TESTS FOR REAGENT CHEMICALS. By Benjamin L. Murray. 8 vo., 365 pages. Published by D. Van Nostrand Company, New York.

The question of analyzed reagents which has attracted so much attention recently has been rather held up for the lack of standard methods of testing. The old text of Merck failed to take into account many of

the newly important reagents and for this reason has not been looked upon with favor by those interested in the question. The present volume, however, has the good points of the Merck work without the defects, and is authoritative from the author's long experience as chief of the control laboratories of Merck and Co. Some omissions are noted which detract somewhat from the value of the book from the point of view of the dye industry as, for instance, paranitraniline and betanaphthol and other reagents used in diazotization tests. From the standpoint of the inorganic chemist the book is remarkably complete with all tests accurate and concisely described.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

32901—A manufacturer in Spain desires to purchase 30 or 40 tons per month of paraffin wax. Quotations should be given f. o. b. New York or c. i. f. Spanish port. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

32914—The chemical department of a university in Scotland desires to purchase pure methyl alcohol, 100 per cent in 5-gallon drums. Cash will be paid.

32961—A commercial agent in Belgium wishes to secure an agency on commission for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products. Correspondence and catalogues should be in French.

32970—A commercial agent in Norway desires to secure an agency for the sale of raw materials for margarine and soap manufacturers, mineral oils, and chemicals. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Norwegian port. Payment will be made through banks in Norway and New York. Reference.

32986—A retail druggist in Canada wishes to purchase and secure an agency for drugs and druggist sundries of various qualities. Quotations should be given f. o. b. Canadian port. References.

32987—An agency is desired by a merchant in Switzerland for the sale of seeds of all kinds. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

33032—A merchant in Norway desires to purchase chemicals, especially potash and kindred products. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Norwegian port. Terms, cash against documents. Reference.

33035—A firm of merchants in India desire to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, fine chemicals, patent medicines, laboratory apparatus, hospital accessories, and perfumery. References.

33041—A trading company in Egypt desires to be placed in communication with manufacturers and exporters of paint oils, turpentine, and paint colors. It is desired to receive with the first letter the net prices and samples. References.

33066—Agencies are desired by a firm in Spain for the sale of colors of all kinds, paints, varnishes, and anilines. Quotations should be given c. i. f. Spanish port. Cash will be paid against documents upon delivery of merchandise. Correspondence may be in English. References.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bld	Asked		Bld	Asked
Aetna Expl.	10	11	H'k Electro.	65	70
Aetna Expl., pf.	67	68	H'k Electro., pf.	70	75
Air Reduction.	44	45	*Int. Agricult.	20	23
*Am. Ag., Ch.	86	87	*Int. Agricult., pf.	82	84
*Am. Ag., Ch., pf.	86	90	*Int. Nickel.	17	18
Am. Chicle.	40	41	*Int. Nickel, pf.	82	84
Am. Chicle, pf.	70	75	*Int. Salt.	58	60
Am. Cot. Oil.	45	46	K. Solvay.	80	110
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	80	81	*Matheson Alk.	31	40
Am. Cyan.	30	33	Merck & Co., pf.	88	94
Am. Cyan., pf.	57	60	Merrimac.	80	82
*Am. Druggists S.	11	12	Mulford Co.	53	56
Am. Glue.	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	...
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*Nat. A. & C.	75	76
*Am. Linseed.	83	84	*Nat. A. & C., pf.	95	96
*Am. Linseed, pf.	91	93	*National Lead.	77	78
*Am. Malt.	32	36	*National Lead, pf.	102	104
Amer. Zinc.	14	15	N. J. Zinc.	198	202
Amer. Zinc, pf.	35	45	Nlag. A., pf.	96	100
Atlas Powder.	160	170	Parke, Davis & Co.	117	118
Atlas Powd., pf.	78	82	Penn. Salt.	75	76
*Barrett Co.	148	149	Procter & Gamble.	676	695
*Barrett Co., pf.	103	106	Procter & Gam., pf.	101	101 1/2
British Am. Chem.	7	8	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Butterworth Ind.	33	35	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
By. Fred. Co.	97	97	Royal Baking Po.	120	125
Carborundum.	135	135 1/2	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	80	82
Carborundum, pf.	115 1/2	116	Semet S.	160	175
Casein Co.	47	53	Sherwin-Williams.	520	540
Celluloid Co.	135	145	Solv. Proc. ....	...	180
Celluloid, pf. ....	...	...	Stand. Ch.	90	100
*Corn Products.	95	96	Swan & Finch.	70	80
*Corn Products, pf.	104	105	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10	11
Davison Chem.	35	36	Tex. Gulf, Sul.	159 1/2	159 1/2
Dow Chem.	280	283	Union Carbide.	65	66
Dow Ch., pf.	103	108	Union Sulphur. ....	...	115
Du Pont.	285	300	*Un. Drug.	115	116
Du Pont, deb., pf.	79	81	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	48	40
Du Pont, Co., pf.	9	10	*Un. Dyewood.	55	57
Freeport, Tex., Sul.	21	22	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	94	96
Freeport, Tex., Sul. pf.	91	93	U. S. Gypsum. ....	...	...
*Gen. Chem.	170	176	*U. S. Indus. Al.	93	94
*Gen. Chem., pf.	90	95	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf.	94	98
Grasselli.	162	175	*Va.-Car. Ch.	74	76
Hercules, Powder.	210	222	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	105	117
Hercules, Powd., pf.	90	95	*V. Vivandou.	18	19
Heyden Chem.	5	6			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share and a \$2 extra dividend on the common stock. The stock market, however, had so confidently expected an increase in the regular dividend that there was some selling on the news and a decline of slightly more than a point was recorded. The dividend was the same as declared a year ago at this time.

The Corn Products Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock and an extra dividend of one-half of 1 per cent. The regular quarterly disbursement of 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock was also declared. The common dividend is payable July 20 to stock of record July 6 and the preferred on July 15, to stock of record July 6.

The Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co., the Consumers' Chemical Corporation, and the Southern Cotton Oil Co. obtained writs against the New York Board of Taxes and Assessments, in efforts to obtain a reduction in the assessment on personal property.

A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, and 1 1/2 per cent on preferred shares, has been declared by the American Agricultural Chemical Co., payable July 15 to stockholders of record July 2.

The United Dyewood Corporation announces a quarterly dividend of \$1.75 on the preferred stock, and \$1.50 on common, payable July 1 on stock recorded June 15.

The American Zinc, Lead and Smelting Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.50 on the preferred shares, payable Aug. 2 on stock of record July 15.

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable July 15 on stock of record June 30.

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. has announced a quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable July 15 on stock of record June 30.

RULINGS ON TOILET ARTICLES TAX

Interpretations of Article 5 of the revised edition of Regulations 51 governing the collection of the tax on toilet articles and medicinal preparations have been issued by the Bureau of Internal Revenue:

1. When a druggist breaks an original package of a proprietary preparation and uses the preparation or any part of it in compounding, on a physician's prescription or otherwise, the druggist is the consumer within the meaning of the law and must affix the proper stamps to the original package, and pay the tax himself, on the basis of the full cost to himself of the original package.

2. When a druggist breaks an original container of a proprietary preparation, to dispense it at a soda fountain or otherwise, as for example, Bromo Seltzer by the dose, the druggist is the consumer within the meaning of the law and must affix the proper stamps to the original package, and pay the tax himself, on the basis of the full cost to himself of the original package.

3. When a druggist sells a proprietary preparation in the original container, but with a new label, or with no label, either on a physician's prescription or otherwise, the purchaser is the consumer, and the tax must be collected from him, and proper stamps affixed to the container in which the preparation is sold.

4. When a druggist sells all or a part of a proprietary preparation on a physician's prescription, or otherwise, in a container other than the original, the purchaser is the consumer and the tax must be collected from him, and the proper stamps affixed to the container in which the preparation is sold.

The tax is 1 cent for each 25 cents or fraction thereof of the amount for which the article or preparation is sold "for consumption or use."

Henry Michaels, president of the pioneer wholesale drug house of Langley & Michaels, San Francisco, Cal., died in the Lane Hospital on June 14, following an illness of ten days. He was a native of New York, seventy-eight years of age, and for more than forty years made his home in San Francisco. He is survived by his only son, Charles F. Michaels, vice-president of the firm.

A disastrous fire occurred at the New Idria quicksilver mine near Hollister, Cal. on June 21, destroying the reduction plant, machinery and surface works, with an estimated loss of \$100,000. This plant is by far the largest producer of quicksilver in the United States. The fire may have an effect on the market as it will be some time before the plant can be rebuilt.

The U. S. Court of Customs Appeals has reversed the decision of the Board of General Appraisers, holding that oil hardened by heating in contact with hydrogen and in the presence of nickel should have been free of duty as oil commonly used in soap making under paragraph 498. The case was an appeal by Rockhill & Vietor.

H. B. Crone, formerly Chief Chemist at the Old Hickory Powder Plant, charged with the theft of \$250,000 worth of platinum belonging to the Government, was bound over to the Federal Court by United States Commissioner Luck under \$25,000 bond. Crone was unable to give bond.

Suit has been begun in the Supreme Court by A. Klipstein & Co., against Wheeler, McGovern & Co., Inc., for failure to deliver a carload of bichromate of soda.

Charles S. Wills of Detroit, Mich., was appointed ancillary receiver of Rogers, Brown & Co., in New York, by Judge Hand of the United States District Court.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, Page 1282

ACID PRICES BEGIN TO DECLINE

Sulphuric, Glacial Acetic and Lactic Are Lower—Ammonium Sulphate Weaker—Sodium Nitrate Also Declines—Aluminum Sulphate, and Sodium Bisulphite Are Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Aluminum Sulphate, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb.	Sodium Bisulphite, 1:1 lb.
Declined	
Acetic Acid, Glacial, 1c lb.	Potash, Caustic, 3c lb.
Acetic Lactic, 22 p.c., $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb.	Sodium Bichromate, 2c lb.
Acid Sulphuric, 32 ton	Sodium Nitrite, 1c lb.
Ammonium Sulphate, 15c cwt.	Sodium Nitrate, 5c cwt.
	Strontium Nitrate, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial.....lb.	\$1.15 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1.17	\$1.17	\$1.12
Sulphuric Acid, 66 deg.....ton	16.00	18.00	21.00	16.00
Bleaching Powder Works.....100 lbs.	6.00	6.00	5.00	1.00
Copper Sulphate.....100 lbs.	8.25	8.25	8.25	7.00
Potash, Caustic.....lb.	.30	.33	.30	.35
Saltpeter, gran.....lb.	.14	.14	.14	.15
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....100 lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.85	1.60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....100 lbs.	6.50	6.75	6.50	2.70
Potassium Bichromate.....44	.44	.44	.40	.28

Weakness has characterized the general heavy chemical situation during the week. In some quarters it is believed to be the beginning of a consistent downward price tendency. A few items continue strong on account of the shortage of spot stocks of any considerable size. Otherwise prices have shown a lower tendency. Transportation strikes and threatened strikes and the feeling on the part of buyers that lower prices are coming have caused selling pressure in many lines. The tightness of the money market has also affected prices to a considerable extent.

Sulphuric, glacial acetic, and commercial lactic acids are lower. Ammonium sulphate demand has become gradually weaker until a buyers' market exists while sodium nitrate is somewhat lower in sympathy. Aluminum sulphate is higher, as is sodium bisulphite, following an acute scarcity of spot or nearby goods. Copperas and ammonia water continue in good spot demand with prices nominal and at the recently prevailing high levels. Reductions are heard on caustic potash on the spot, sodium bichromate and nitrite, and strontium nitrate.

Acid, Acetic—A decided slowing down in the demand for glacial acetic has been noted and as a result holders have reduced their prices. Quotations are now given as 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound in barrels and carboys. Firm bids would probably bring lower prices than these. The weaker strengths are quoted at the same levels as last week with little business being done.

Acid, Lactic—Commercial 22 per cent lactic acid has been reduced to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c@5c per pound by holders on the weakness of the demand from consuming industries. Pure 50 per cent acid is weak at 35c per pound.

Acid, Mixed—Prices remain unchanged with stocks fair and demand somewhat slower. Easier markets for sulphuric acid and nitrate of soda may result in lower prices than those at present quoted of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ c per unit of sulphuric and 12c per unit of nitric. So far little tendency to lower prices has been noted.

Acid, Muriatic—Firm prices are maintained on the lack of transportation from plants. Car shortages have

been particularly evident in this case and while stocks at works are said to be good it seems impossible to move any large amounts. The price basis continues at \$3.25@\$3.50 per hundred for the 20-degree strength.

Acid, Sulphuric—Recent slowness in demand has resulted in lower prices for all strengths of sulphuric. Supplies are much better with demand especially from the fertilizer industry quite weak. The new price basis is \$16.00@\$18.00 per ton for the 66-degree strength. 60-degree acid is quoted at \$14.00@\$16.00 per ton in car lots and oleum at \$20.00@\$2.00 per ton. Contracts are being made as low as \$10.00 per ton for 66-degree acid covering the balance of the year.

Aluminum Sulphate—Continued spot scarcity and strong demand have seemed to justify holders in increasing prices for spot delivery to \$4.25@\$4.50 per hundred for the iron free sulphate and \$3.50 per hundred for the commercial grade. Demand continues strong with producers unable to figure in the market.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—A strong market continues with firm prices demanded around 33c per pound in large and 37c per pound in small cylinders.

Ammonia Water—Spot supplies continue hard to locate and firmly held where available at all. Prices are around 12c@14c per pound for 26-degree material in second hands with producers unable to quote until well into the future.

Ammonium Sulphate—Demand has been very weak during the week with holders reducing prices in an attempt to stimulate buying. Prices during the week have been reduced to \$6.50 per hundred for double bags and \$6.25 per hundred for single bags. Holders are asking for bids and it is probable that goods could be had on a firm bid considerably lower than the quoted prices.

Barium Chloride—Domestic producers continue to hold their prices at \$160.00 per ton on a good demand. The effect of recent imports offered at \$150.00 per ton is watched with interest and will probably cause a reduction in price in spite of the strength of the demand.

Blanc Fixe—Demand continues strong at the recently prevailing price of \$110.00@\$115.00 per ton.

Calcium Carbide—Holders report routine business at the prevailing price levels of 5c@5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound.

Copperas—Demand continues strong with the spot market practically bare of supplies of any kind. Prices are around \$3.00@\$3.75 per hundred where prompt or spot delivery is required. However, quotations of \$1.75@\$2.00 per hundred are heard in a few instances for shipment from works. New business on contract is being taken on at \$2.75 per hundred in a few cases but better rail conditions will undoubtedly result in an easing of the market.

Magnesium Sulphate—Technical Epsom salt is quoted at 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ c@3 $\frac{1}{2}$ c per pound with conditions slightly easier than during the past few weeks. Producers are offering in the market.

Potash, Caustic—Better arrivals have brought second hand prices into line with those quoted by producers. Demand has been much slower and spot quotations are around 30c@33c per pound with offers of goods of German origin at 37c per pound.

Potassium Bichromate—Steady prices around 44c

per pound are heard with producers unable to take on prompt business at present.

Salt Cake—A few odd offers of salt cake ground in barrels are heard at \$40.00 per ton. Stocks are hard to locate and bids in many instances of higher prices than that quoted have failed to bring out goods.

Soda, Caustic—The show of strength in caustic of last week was only temporary and both f. a. s. and spot prices are lower. Makers continue to quote \$6.00 per hundred works and \$6.25 per hundred f. a. s. Holders of spot supplies are asking \$6.50 per hundred ex-store. Demand is good but slightly slower than last week.

Sodium Bichromate—Holders of spot stocks are offering as low as 26½¢ per pound for spot or prompt delivery.

Sodium Cyanide—Producers continue to quote 27¢ @29¢ per pound for 96-98 per cent cyanide where supplies are available. They are unable to make prompt shipment, however, and second hands are demanding 35¢ per pound for spot or prompt. Resale lots from consuming industries are to be had in a few cases below even the producers' market. Offers of cyanide of German origin as 120 per cent have been heard during the week at prices comparable with the market. 73-76 per cent cyanide is quoted at 23¢@25¢ per pound.

Sodium Nitrate—An easier market has resulted in a reduction of quotations to \$3.80@\$3.85 per hundred.

Sodium Nitrite—Quotations are slightly lower at 18½¢@19¢ per pound for spot goods with buying interest low.

Sodium Prussiate—Yellow prussiate has been reduced by holders and is now quoted at 26½¢@27½¢ per pound on a very slow market.

Strontium Nitrate—The closing of the fireworks season has resulted in a decidedly easier market on strontium nitrate. Holders are quoting 17½¢@19¢ per pound for imported material. Consuming demand is very slow.

C. H. MacDOWELL HEADS FERTILIZER ASS'N.

White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 26.—The National Fertilizer Association elected Charles H. MacDowell, of the Armour Fertilizer Co., president at the annual convention here. Augustus Ober, of Baltimore, was elected vice-president. The Executive Committee comprises Robert P. Allen, Columbus, Ga.; C. H. Dempwolf, York, Pa.; J. Ross, Hanahan, Charleston, S. C.; E. L. Robins, Meridian, Miss.; L. W. Rowell, Chicago. W. D. Huntington, Baltimore, delivered his address as president. On Thursday the association listened to Walter G. T. Packard, president of the British Fertilizer Manufacturers Association, and William A. Short, a former president of the British Association. Mr. Packard said the problems before the British manufacturers were labor, transportation and raw materials.

The spot price of tin this week was close to 50¢ a pound, according to reliable interests, while July delivery was quoted around 48½¢ to 49¢ and on shipments from the Straits 47½¢ for all positions. The advance since Friday was between 1¢ and 2¢ on a pound.

Cablegrams from Santiago, Chile, say that large sales of nitrate for future delivery, estimated at 600,000 to 800,000 tons, at a price averaging 17 shillings per quintal have been accompanied by a notable rise in Chilean exchange during the last few days. The sales, are understood to be for European account.

Industrial Chemical Notes

The Wilson & Toomer Fertilizer Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., will erect a factory building estimated to cost \$75,000.

Joseph Riseman & Co., selling and purchasing agents dealing in industrial chemicals, are now located at 152 Broadway, New York.

B. Lowry has filed a statement at San Francisco, to the effect that he is engaged in business as the Pacific Chemical Laboratories.

The Texas Chemical Co., a subsidiary of the Pacific Bone and Fertilizer Co., of San Francisco, Cal., has bought a 41-acre tract at Harrisburg, Tex., and will erect a fertilizer plant.

The Standard Phosphate Co., Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Md., has had plans prepared for a one-story, steel and concrete plant, about 200 x 500 feet, to cost \$100,000. The structure will be equipped as an acid works.

The Western Chemical Company will open its potash-alum plant near Tonopah, Nev., in June and arrangements have been made to add another unit as soon as the process has been conclusively demonstrated.

The Death Valley Talc Refining & Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated at Reno, Nev., and arrangements for the erection of a factory will be completed at an early date. H. D. King is president and John W. Jones is vice-president and general manager of the company.

The Bur-Mac Corporation has been organized to deal in industrial chemicals used in textile, paper, tanning, soap and chemical manufacturing. Swen Ringborg is president, M. E. McGovern, vice president, and W. R. Burrows, treasurer. Mr. Ringborg and Mr. Burrows are connected with the J. Ringborg Corporation.

The West Coast Kalsomine Company, of Berkeley, Cal., has filed an action in the United States District Court against W. S. Rea, W. S. Rea, Jr., John P. Raymond, Emil Loflund and Francis St. J. Fox, in which damages are asked in the sum of \$200,000. It alleges that the defendants are guilty of an infringement of letters patent for certain processes in manufacturing iron compounds.

The export of sulphur from Sicily during 1919 amounted to 147,286 tons, as compared with 231,390 tons in 1918. Of this amount approximately 45 per cent was exported to France, the remainder being shipped to Greece, Turkey, Spain, England and South America. There were no sulphur exports to the United States from Sicily during 1919. The estimated amount of stocks on hand on December 31, 1919, amounted to 136,991 tons.

The potash works, despite their perpetual complaints last year of the bad state of the industry, were able to make extraordinarily high profits through export business, says the "Frankfurter Zeitung." These large profits have been paid out in the shape of dividends and bonuses, instead of part being applied to the reduction of prices of potash for domestic use, upon which the food supply of the country so much depends. Now, that the mark has recovered somewhat, the potash works are hinting at a further increase in domestic prices.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, Pages 1274-1276

MORPHINE MAKERS LOWER PRICES

Domestic Manufacturers of Refined Camphor Announce a Reduction—Chloral Hydrate Advanced—Citric and Tartaric Acids Easy—Quinine Quiet

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

*Caffeine Alk., 25c lb.
Caramel, 5c gal.

Chloral Hydrate, 10c lb.
Sulphur, Refined, 25c cwt.

Declined

*Acetanilid, 7c lb.
*Acid Citric, 4c lb.
*Acid Salicylic, 3c lb.
*Acid Tartaric, 2c lb.
Acid Pyrogalllic, 20c lb.
Aspirin, 3c lb.
Camphor, Amer., ref., 20c lb.
Japan, ref., 20c lb.
Chinese, Crude, 10c lb.
Castor Oil, 1c lb.
Cod Liver Oil Norwegian, \$5 bbl.

Menthol, 75c lb.
Morphine Sulphate, \$1 oz.
Minor Salts, \$1 oz.
Diacetyl, \$1 oz.
Ethyl Hydrate, \$1 oz.
Apomorph. Hydrate, \$3 oz.
*Potass. Permanganate, 2c lb.
Quinine Sulph., Java, 2c oz.
Saccharin, Sol., 50c lb.
Insoluble, 40c lb.
*Second Hands

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	\$75	\$75	\$70	\$35
Acid Citric, resellers .....	.89	.93	1.05	1.00
Calomel, American	1.64	1.64	1.64	1.59
Camphor, Jap. ref.	1.40	1.60	1.90	2.65
Caffeine Alkaloid	7.75	7.75	7.75	6.75
Iodine, Resublimed	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.25
Menthol	7.25	8.00	9.00	6.75
Morphine Sulphate	7.80	8.80	8.80	10.80
Potassium Bromide, Cryst. ....	.95	.95	.95	.55
Quinine Sulph., Java .....	.81	.83	.88	.85
Sodium Salicylate .....	.60	.60	.60	.40
Strychnine Sulphate	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.40

The important price changes this week have been principally reductions. What looks like a well defined movement toward lower levels has apparently set in among the fine chemicals and allied products. Lower prices, although they are affecting a considerable number of products, are not causing any excitement and appear to be looked for by the trade. Business has slowed down, orders both in manufacturers' and resale quarters being reported fewer. Shipping is still an uncertain process with numerous delays but nevertheless, conditions show a great improvement over those of a month ago.

A rather unexpected reduction in the price of morphine and minor morphine products was announced by American manufacturers. Another sharp cut has been made in camphor by domestic refiners as the Japanese product also continues to drop off rapidly. Menthol is weak and again lower. Saccharin in resale hands is easy as a result of an improvement in sugar supplies. Refined sulphur is higher. Chloral hydrate has been advanced by makers. Citric and tartaric continue dull and easy. Quinine is quiet. Caffeine is very firm and scarce.

Acetanilid—Absence of a real demand for acetanilid has weakened the resale position of this material and holders are sacrificing prices in efforts to move goods. Spot second hand U. S. P. goods can be had as low as 58c a pound although sales have ranged up to 62c and 63c during the week. Manufacturers continue to quote 75c a pound for U. S. P., basis 200 pound barrels. With an easier market for aniline oil, acetanilid naturally comes under pressure.

Acid, Citric—Although the sugar situation appears to have taken on a somewhat improved aspect during the past week, citric acid has not displayed any activity.

Demand is still very light and prices tend downward. Resellers are naming 90c a pound for spot goods and intimations indicate that 88c@89c may be done for five ton lots. American manufacturers hold to their 84c level without change. It is still predicted that buying will again become active if the sugar situation continues to loosen up. Recent imports have been heavy and accumulations here are large, both indicating that the requirements of the American market have been overestimated.

Acid, Pyrogalllic—Manufacturers have announced a reduction in the price of pyrogalllic acid and now name \$2.35 a pound on a basis of 25 pound lots of the resublimed U. S. P. Crystals are named same basis at \$1.95 a pound.

Acid, Salicylic—Manufacturers are asking 55c a pound for U. S. P. salicylic but it is possible to buy in outside hands down to 45c. The price of aspirin (acetylsalicylic acid) has been cut to 92c a pound by makers. This, however, can be beaten by offers at 88c and probably under this in resale quarters.

Acid Tartaric—The price for the acid is lower this week owing to lack of demand for the big stocks here. Second hands are offering imported crystals, U. S. P., at 78c@80c a pound on the spot while powdered is held at 74c@75c. Makers continue the same price schedule without change at 76½c a pound for crystals and 75½c for powdered.

Alcohol—Denatured alcohol is easier in second hands with quotations naming spot goods as low as \$1.02 per gallon. Wood alcohol is still extremely scarce and shows no change. Small lots are available in resale quarters at \$3.00@3.25 a gallon. Undenatured ethyl alcohol is held at \$6.50 up to \$7.50 per gallon for U. S. P. on the spot with about \$5.50 representing the market for shipment.

Caffeine—The same acute shortage of caffeine alkaloid is in effect on this market and manufacturers report a similar condition. Resellers are asking \$8.50 a pound for spot supplies and find no difficulty in obtaining it. Manufacturers are still very short of tea sweepings and will not be able to improve the situation until sufficient of the raw material is available. They quote \$7.75 a pound without offer. Citrated is held at \$6.25 @ \$6.50 a pound.

Camphor—Another sharp cut in the price of American gum by refiners has brought the price of camphor down to \$1.55 a pound for bulk material in barrels. Offerings of Japanese refined are being openly named here at \$1.40@1.45 a pound for slabs in cases. Tablets of both are on a parity at \$1.60 up to \$1.64 as to sizes. Demand is absent as yet from the consuming trades but with refined gum under \$1.50, a display of interest would not be unusual. Chinese crude is likewise suffering in the landslide of camphor prices, offerings of spot holdings on this market being turned loose at 75c a pound.

Caramel—A further slight advance has been made in the price of caramel this week. Spot goods are now selling at \$1.35@1.40 a gallon when and where obtainable. Stocks are still scarce but with lower sugar prices are very likely to show improvement.

Castor Oil—AA castor oil in barrels has been re-

duced by crushers to 19c per pound. Water white crystal oil is held in most quarters at 20c a pound.

Chloral Hydrate—The increased cost of raw materials, alcohol holding scarce and high, has been responsible for an advance in the price of chloral hydrate. Makers now name the bulk quantity price at \$1.05 a pound for U. S. P. crystals in 100 pound drums. Twenty-five pound jars in lots of 100 pounds are held at \$1.06 a pound.

Cod Liver Oil—It is now possible to buy Norwegian cod liver oil on the spot at \$80.00 a barrel and slightly less in one quarter. Newfoundland is held at the same price. Demand is light and most holders are watching the \$65.00 offers for shipment.

Formaldehyde—This product shows no change with small lots in barrels still reported available on the spot at 50c@51c a pound.

Gelatin—Supplies are still very scarce and it is well nigh impossible to buy silver label gelatin a great ways under \$2.00 a pound. The market is about \$1.75 @ \$2.00.

Menthol—The softness of a fortnight ago has developed into a genuine weakness with prices tumbling rapidly to lower levels. Menthol has been thrown on the market by holders in many quarters during the week and quotations have naturally slumped badly. The chief idea among the sellers with some exceptions appears to be to turn menthol holdings into cash at once irrespective of price. One well known bear sold fifteen cases at \$7.00 a pound duty paid, late last week. Offerings are being quite freely made at \$7.25 and \$7.50 a pound for spot goods although some holders are still demanding \$8.00 for their goods. Several well known bullish supporters of the market still refuse to offer at present prices. For shipment under \$7.00 is being named.

Mercury—The market for quicksilver is steady and quiet without change. Sellers are apparently agreeing on \$90.00 per flask. The fire at the New Indra mine may possibly stiffen the market.

Morphine—A rather sudden reduction in morphine prices has been made by American manufacturers this week. Offerings of Government supplies on the open market are reported to have induced the cut. Opium is firm and has shown no variation in price for some time past. The new basis quotes morphine sulphate in 25 ounce lots, packed in five ounce tins, at \$7.80 per ounce. The acetate, hydrochloride and hydrobromide are named at the same rate. Diacetyl alkaloid (Heroin) is quoted at \$11.90 per ounce in ten ounce lots bulk. The hydrochloride is \$10.85 same basis. Ethylmorphine hydrochloride is quoted at \$12.45 same basis. Apomorphine hydrochloride is listed at \$23.80 per ounce, a cut of \$3.

Quinine—The resale market for Java quinine continues dull. Prices are slightly easier this week due more than anything else to lack of active buying. Ten thousand ounce lots are bringing about 81c per ounce while for a larger lot, 80c might be done. American quinine in second hands is held at 85c@87c. Domestic makers maintain 90c per ounce basis 100 ounce tins of sulphate without offer.

Saccharin—Owing to the easier feeling which has injected itself into the sugar situation during the past ten days, the market for saccharin has suffered a considerable set-back. Resale material has slumped close to the manufacturers' prices with a falling off in demand. Makers name \$3.50 for both types while resellers are now offering soluble at \$3.75 and insoluble at \$3.60 a pound for standard brands.

Sulphur—A recent advance made in quotations for refined grades of sulphur has moved prices upward 25c per hundredweight. Roll in barrels is now named at \$3.45 a hundred for a carlot up to \$3.90 for a single barrel. Pure 100 per cent flour is \$3.60 up to \$4.25 on a similar scale. Flowers, 100 per cent, \$3.80@ \$4.35 a hundred. U. S. P. precipitated is 25c and lac sulphur 15c a pound.

The Spanish Royal Order of February 27, 1918, was intended to control the sale and use of narcotics and anaesthetics in Spain and a similar object inspired the Royal Order of July 31, 1918, regulating the sale of these articles. The measures restricted the importation of toxic drugs and permitted their sale only on medical prescription. In order to enforce with greater efficacy these regulations, a Royal Order, published April 23, 1920, prescribes that a stricter vigilance shall be instituted at the frontier, and the rigorous application of the law is ordered, with the payment of heavy fines for violations.

The National Kelp Products Company has been incorporated at San Diego, Cal., with a capital stock of \$300,000. The directors are F. M. Lockwood, J. Bertram McLees, Dempster McKee, Henry B. Adsit and D. W. Knoll. The company plans to manufacture potassium, sodium, iodine, algin, alcohol, acetic acid, acetone, shellac, creosote, varnish and tar and controls a number of patents and secret processes.

Charles G. Rogers, United States Revenue Agent from Washington called on William H. Edwards, Collector of Internal Revenue for Manhattan, and asked the co-operation of Collector Edwards in a drive to round up delinquent taxpayers among druggists. Revenue Agent Rogers' force of men from Washington will be aided in the drive by men who will be assigned by Collector Edwards.

The licensing section of the British Board of Trade announced on May 20 that an open general license has been issued permitting the export of apomorphine hydrochloride, cotarnine hydrochloride and cotarnine phthalate to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

Carter, Cummings & Co., Toronto, Ont., have acquired a three-story brick factory, 60 x 105 feet at 163-65 Adams st., Buffalo, N. Y., to be equipped as a plant for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products, similar to the specialties being produced at the Toronto plant.

The Union Pharmaceutical Company, recently incorporated in Delaware with a capitalization of \$500,000, will start the manufacture of drug products at Kansas City, Mo., on July 1, with a force of two hundred employees. O. E. Hirsch is president.

The Powers-Weightmann-Rosengarten Co., 916 Parrish st., Philadelphia, has filed plans for a one-story addition to the boiler plant.

The Mallinckrodt Chemical Co. has filed plans for the erection of an addition to its plant on West Side avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

The Plough Chemical Co., 132 South Second st., Memphis, Tenn., is to instal new equipment at its plant, at a cost of \$50,000.

The Crisfield Chemical Works, Crisfield, Md., has increased its capital to \$50,000.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates and Dyes, Pages 1284-1286

NO ACTIVITY IN DYE MARKET

Buyers Reluctant to Purchase Owing to Tightness in the Money Market—Naphthalene and Beta-naphthol Scarce and Strong—Aniline Oil, Para-nitraniline and Albumen Weak

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances
Declined

Aniline Oil, 1c lb.

Aniline Salt, 3c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzol, C. P. gal.	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$22
Naphthalene, flake lb.	.18	.18	.15	.09
Phenol lb.	.12	.12	.12	.09
Xylol, pure gal.	.35	.35	.35	.35
Toluol, pure gal.	.31	.31	.31	.24
Aniline Oil lb.	.33	.34	.35	.21
Benzaldehyde lb.	.65	.65	.65	.75
Betanaphthol, dist. lb.	.86	.86	.80	.45
Paranitraniline lb.	1.50	1.50	1.65	.93
o-Toluidine lb.	.35	.35	.35	.40

No changes of importance have occurred in the dye-stuff and intermediate markets during the week. Trading has been practically at a standstill for lack of activity in the consuming demand. The general tightness of money has been one of the principal factors in keeping buyers out of the market and the difficulties of transportation have had some weight in preventing movement of stocks and consequently buying in quantity has not appeared.

Naphthalene and beta-naphthol continue scarce and strong. Offers of refined naphthalene are not heard in any quantity except from England and in the case of imports the War Trade Board ruling enters. Other crudes are very strong with offers light and a rising price tendency. Aniline oil continues weak with demand practically nil and with supplies available to domestic consumers at slightly lower figures than those recently quoted for export. Para-nitraniline is barely holding its own with shading of prices becoming general. Gamma acid is available in fair quantity and H acid continues strong and scarce.

Albumen is weak with holders asking for bids. Starches and dextrines are in fair demand with a slightly weaker undertone on account of the textile situation.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzol—Producers' prices continue unchanged with few offers and second hands asking a premium for nearby delivery of such lots as are available. Tank car lots are changing hands as high as 32½¢ per gallon in some instances. Nominal quotations from first hands remain at 30¢@35½¢ per gallon according to quantity for the pure grade and 28¢@33½¢ per gallon for the 90 per cent. Producers are finding the coal situation a decided hindrance to manufacture and with higher raw material and labor costs will probably be forced to increase prices.

Naphthalene—Continued reports of stocks of refined naphthalene afloat from Great Britain are heard and it is expected that the arrival of these lots, rumored to be in the thousands of tons, will have a decided easing effect on the market. Producers are still unable to see far enough ahead to offer future deliveries even

and consumers are in such a position as to welcome anything promising the continuous operation of plants. English goods are still offered for prompt shipment at 10¢@10½¢ per pound c. i. f. New York. The spot market seems to be around a nominal level of 18¢@20¢ per pound.

Toluol—Prices recently quoted continue with second hands able to demand a premium for delivery. Producers' quotations are 31¢@36½¢ per gallon according to quantity with the expectation of higher prices heard.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Pure anthranilic is quoted at \$2.85 @ \$3.00 per pound with the technical grade held at \$2.50 @ \$2.60 per pound. Demand continues only fair with producers maintaining prices on a firm basis.

Acid, Gamma—Offers of gamma acid at \$6.00 per pound are heard in fair volume. Demand, however, has not been as prompt in developing as was expected, but, in the face of the inactivity of the dye market, has been good.

Acid H—Strong demand continues for acid H with producers well sold up. Spot acid is to be had in some cases around \$2.50 per pound with August delivery offered at \$2.25 per pound.

Aniline Oil—The slump in foreign demand for aniline oil has left export quotations meaningless. Domestic consumers are being supplied around 33¢ per pound with export offers around 34¢ per pound drums extra. Much slower demand from domestic consumers has resulted from the continued inactivity of the textile demand for finished dyes. The slowness of aniline salt has had a great deal to do with the situation in preventing producers from disposing of surpluses of oil.

Aniline Salt—A fairly general reduction of price has followed the continued slow demand for the past few weeks. Some variation is noted among factors in the market but the general level is around 38¢@42¢ per pound. Selling pressure in a few instances is such as to bring offers at reductions under even these quotations.

Benzidine—Quotations remain unchanged at the former levels with some slight selling pressure noted. As a general rule quotations are around \$1.10 @ \$1.15 per pound for sulphate and \$1.35 @ \$1.40 per pound for base but some odd offers are heard at slightly lower figures.

Beta-naphthol—Supplies continue low with offers hard to locate for prompt or nearby delivery. The spot market where goods are to be had is around 86¢ per pound with reductions offered for future delivery in view of the expected relief in the naphthalene shortage. September delivery is to be had at 78¢ per pound and it is believed possible that lower prices than this may be realized following the arrival of English naphthalene.

Diethylaniline—Offers are heard on a firm basis of \$1.75 per pound.

Dimethylaniline—A rather uncertain market exists with producers offering little and with demand slow. A quotation of \$1.25 @ \$1.35 per pound may be given but is subject to decided shading in some instances and in others a premium may be demanded for prompt or nearby delivery.

Para-nitraniline—In spite of the decided scarcity of para the slowness of demand has led to shading of prices in many instances. Quotations are given as \$1.50@1.60 per pound but a belief is expressed that firm bids would bring out goods as low as \$1.40 per pound.

Para-phenylenediamine—The weaker tone of para-nitraniline has not shown itself in this market except as a corresponding weakening. Quotations remain at \$2.65@2.90 per pound with little shading heard in spite of the slowness of demand.

Miscellaneous Dye Materials

Albumen—Recent declines have left the albumen market very weak. Quotations on edible Chinese egg are given as 70c@80c per pound and for the technical egg albumen as 65c@70c per pound. Sellers are in position to consider any firm bid and sales have taken place much below the figures quoted. Domestic blood albumen is quoted at 55c@60c per pound and is slightly stronger than the egg grades.

British Gum—Quotations are around \$7.50 per hundred in car lots with proportionately higher prices for smaller quantities.

Dextrine—Corn dextrine is heard at \$7.20@7.70 per hundred in car lots or less. Potato dextrine is weak at 11c@13c per pound.

Tapioca Flour—Quotations of 3½c to 6½c per pound for large quantity according to quality are heard.

EXPORTS OF DYES IN 1919

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The value of aniline dyes exported in 1919 by American manufacturers was \$10,724,071. The value of all dyes and dyestuffs exported was \$17,084,435. Japan's purchases amounted to \$3,196,550. Canada was second on the list with shipments valued at \$2,143,097. Exports of logwood extract were valued at \$1,455,936.

The exports of aniline dyes by countries were as follows: Belgium \$90; Denmark, \$6,334; Finland, \$13,565; France, \$127,059; Germany, \$150; Greece, \$51,530; Iceland and Faroe Islands, \$870; Italy, \$269,130; Malta, Gozo and Cyprus Islands, \$700; Netherlands, \$26,284; Norway, \$13,663; Portugal, \$70,296; Russia in Europe, \$8,570; Spain, \$535,383; Sweden, \$22,694; Switzerland, \$193; England, \$413,700; Bermuda, \$33; Canada, \$1,015,334; Costa Rica, \$974; Guatemala, \$1,057; Honduras, \$200; Nicaragua, \$1,526; Panama, \$328; Salvador, \$1,856; Mexico, \$467,868; Newfoundland and Labrador, \$6,868; Barbados, \$375; Jamaica, \$547; Trinidad and Tobago, \$2,931; Cuba, \$28,834; Dutch West Indies, \$8; Hayti, \$156; Dominican Republic, \$1,612; Argentina, \$468,459; Bolivia, \$25,444; Brazil, \$773,449; Chili, \$124,242; Colombia, \$35,247; Ecuador, \$31,530; Dutch Guiana, \$32; Peru, \$136,813; Uruguay, \$42,747; Venezuela, \$13,909; China, \$1,609,060; Japanese China, \$1,948; Chosen, \$532; British India, \$1,562,244; Straits Settlements, \$7,446; other British East Indies, \$81; Dutch East Indies, \$137,265; French East Indies, \$48,168; Hongkong, \$228,788; Japan, \$2,151,191; Russia in Asia, \$1,471; Siam, \$9,169; Turkey in Asia, \$650; Australia, \$130,985; New Zealand, \$5,074; French Oceania, \$109; Philippine Islands, \$41,796; British West Africa, \$3,088; British South Africa, \$33,153; Canary Islands, \$132; French Africa, \$2,037; Morocco, \$959; Egypt, \$6,197.

F. C. Luthi & Co., have sued the Midland Trading Corporation for \$2,000 damages for failure to deliver 300 drums of pure ethyl alcohol.

Dyestuff Notes

The Imperial Color Works, Inc., the Dicks, David Co., Inc., and the Stewart-Elms Associates, Inc., have moved their San Francisco offices to 54 Natoma street.

H. D. Wellman, who recently severed his connection with the Charles F. Garrigues Co. as manager of its Chicago branch, has associated himself with W. H. Van Winckel.

Egan, Ronan & Hausman, 62 Water street, Brooklyn, N. Y., manufacturers of colors, etc., have filed notice with the Secretary of State of a change in their corporate name to the Egan & Hausman Co.

The National Aniline and Chemical Co. is producing more aniline oil than any other plant in the world, said Dr. L. H. Cone, director of manufacturing at the Marcus Hook plant in a lecture, recently.

The Spencer Lucas Co., Pine st., Camden, N. J., manufacturer of dry colors, is considering plans for an addition to the tank department, including a large tank and auxiliary equipment installation, with eight complete units.

One of the largest shipments of dyestuffs for New England textile use was shipped by the du Ponts recently from the Deepwater, N. J., plant, and because of rail conditions the dyes were sent by water. The shipment totaled about 100 tons.

The Auction Salesrooms in Vesey street sold 317 shares of Butterworth-Judson Corporation preferred stock on Wednesday, June 16, at \$75 per share "for account of whom it may concern." On June 23, 500 shares of the preferred were sold at \$45.50 to \$47.50.

The Japanese supply of starch for the present year is estimated at about 120,000 tons, which is nearly double the amount for last year, but the export of starch has been in stagnant condition since June, 1919. According to investigations conducted by the Japanese Department of Finance the export of starch during March compared with the corresponding month of last year showed a decrease of 2,664,000 yen in value.

H. A. METZ'S COTTON PROPOSITION

Herman A. Metz returned from an extended visit to Germany on June 25. He visited the Farbwerke Hoechst Co.'s works and spent some time in Berlin. Germany is slowly recuperating from the war, Col. Metz said, but needs our help.

"Germany can supply the man power and skilled labor if the United States will give it cotton and other raw materials to work with," he said. "If this country fails in doing that England, which is endeavoring to get the trade of the world, will capture Germany's business."

"I was interested in the proposals of several large cotton manufacturers to take cotton from the United States, manufacture it into cloth in Germany and return the finished product to the United States."

"I have their guarantee that this would be done and we would then be a cotton exporter to the world, a business that England is now developing to the utmost. The German manufacturers only ask that their mills be kept occupied so that labor can earn enough to live, and within a few days I shall place their proposition before the proper persons here."

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 1286; Naval Stores, Page 1284

OILS CONTINUE TO DECLINE

**Linseed Is Weak, But Buying Is In Small Lots Only—
Cottonseed Oil Lower—Downward Tendency Apparent In Castor Oil, Ceylon Coconut, Olive Foots, Refined Rapeseed and Crude Soya Bean Oil**

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced		Declined	
Olive, denatured, 20c gal.	Pine Tar, 50c bbl.		
Castor, No. 1, 1c lb.	Linseed, 10c gal.		
Coconut, Ceylon, 1/2c lb.	Menhaden, Crude, 5c gal.		
Cod, N. F., 7c gal.	Olive foots, 1c lb.		
Copra, Coast, 1c lb.	Rapeseed, ref'd, 10c gal.		
Cottonseed, P.S.Y., 1/4c lb.	Soya Bean, Coast, 1/4c lb.		
Degras, Amer., 1/2c lb.	Futures, 1/4c lb.		
	Turpentine, 7 1/2c gal.		

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	\$1.20	\$1.27	\$1.27	\$1.90
Degras, Amer., bbls.	.06 1/4	.07	.07	.06
Lard, No. 1.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.00
Menhaden, crd.	.70	.73	.85	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. c.t.	2.25	2.25	2.25	1.75
Red Oil, crude	.13 1/4	.15 1/4	.16	.13 1/4
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.28	.29	.39	.21
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.17	.17 1/4	.18 1/4	.16 1/4
Cottonseed crude, tanks	.16	.16	.18 1/4	.17 1/4
Linseed, cara	1.50	1.60	1.72	1.63
Olive, denatured	3.05	2.85	2.85	2.25
Peanut, refined	.22	.22	.24	.26
Soya Bean, bbls.	.16 1/4	.16 1/4	.17	.17 1/4
Turpentine	1.75	1.82 1/2	2.45	1.00

*F. O. B. Mills

Weakness continues to feature the buyers' market on oils. Holders are making repeated concessions in an apparently vain endeavor to move stocks. Interest from consumers both here and abroad is at a very low ebb. London and Antwerp prices on oils have shown marked declines during the past few weeks with especially sharp drops in the period just passed. The seasonal dullness of the trade has not improved matters and even the repeated declines have failed to awaken buying interest in any noticeable degree.

Linseed oil has been especially weak with buyers contenting themselves with small lot buying in spite of reductions in first hands and offers of oil from England at much lower prices than those asked by second hands. Cottonseed oil in all positions is slightly lower. Lower prices are heard on castor, Ceylon coconut, olive foots, refined rapeseed and crude soya bean on the Coast. Denatured olive oil is higher on account of the restrictions on exports from producing countries.

Menhaden crude and Newfoundland cod oils are lower in a buyers' market. Degras continues weak with American type oil quoted fractionally lower.

Turpentine is lower with demand only fair and declines reported in the London market, as well as at primary points in this country. Tar has been advanced by producers.

Vegetable Oils

Linseed Oil—Prices are heard over a wide range during the week. Crushers show a variation in their prices of 10c per gallon in all positions, and sales have been heard during the week as much as 10c per gallon lower than the lowest crushers figure for prompt oil. The market is entirely in the buyers' hands and it is believed that firm bids at prices anywhere within reason will not go untaken. Offers of English oil are slightly lower following recent declines in the market there. Quotations from crushers for June delivery are

based on \$1.50@1.60 per gallon in car lots according to seller, July quotations are based on \$1.45@1.55 per gallon and August-December on \$1.36@1.46 per gallon. Spot London quotations for the week have been in the range of 74@77 shillings per quintal. Offers of English oil duty paid as low as \$1.35 per gallon on a carlot basis have been heard during the week.

The seed markets show little change of consequence since last week with weak prices heard around the previous levels.

Castor Oil—No. 1 castor has been reduced to 19c@19 1/2c per pound in barrels on the spot following a period of comparative inactivity. No. 3 oil remains unchanged at 17 1/4c@18 1/2c per pound. Limited trading only is heard.

Coconut Oil—Domestic Ceylon coconut is off 1/2c per pound. The present prices are 17c@17 1/2c per pound in barrels and 16c@16 1/2c per pound in tanks spot. Cochin oil remains at the same nominal figures as last week and Manila is unchanged. Copra spot on the Coast can be had around 8c@8 1/2c per pound with some sales reported as low as 7 1/4c per pound.

Cottonseed Oil—Trading has been inactive on a buyers' market with little consuming interest. Prime summer yellow is slightly off with bid and asked quotations varying between 15 1/2c and 16 1/2c per pound over the rest of the year. Nearby oil has been changing hands around the lower figure with futures slightly higher. Other grades remain at previous levels with the market weak.

Olive Oil—Stocks of denatured olive oil at the figures formerly possible have been exhausted and quotations are now around \$3.05@3.20 per gallon with some few factors willing to trade as low as \$3.00 per gallon. The advance is said to have been due to the restricted exports following recent restrictions placed on exports by the Spanish and Italian governments. Foots are lower around 17c@17 1/2c per pound. Edible olive is quoted at \$3.00@3.90 per gallon according to origin.

Rapeseed Oil—Recent reductions in crude on the Coast have reflected themselves in a drop in refined rapeseed on the spot. Present prices are around \$1.55@1.60 per gallon for refined oil and \$1.60@1.65 per gallon for blown rapeseed. Coast crude is quoted at 17c@17 1/2c per pound in sellers' tanks with the belief expressed in some quarters that this price could be shaded to a considerable extent for firm business.

Soya Bean Oil—Further weakness is reported in the Coast soya oil situation with interest dull from both speculative and consuming buyers. July oil in sellers' tanks on the coast is quoted at 11c@11 1/4c per pound with arrivals heard as low as 10 1/2c@10 3/4c per pound. Odd offers of crude in barrels on the spot are heard as low as 16c per pound but it is believed that the majority of trading is taking place around 16 1/2c@17c per pound. Edible oil remains unchanged at 18c@19c per pound in barrels.

Animal Oils

Degras—Buyers control the market with a few sellers holding their prices firm in spite of a very slow demand. American type degras is held at 6 1/2c@7c per pound with little business being booked at this level.

English type is somewhat firmer at 7c@7¼c per pound but consuming demand is very inactive.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland cod oil is somewhat weaker with quotations around \$1.20@\$1.25 per gallon. Domestic oil is slightly lower with business insufficient to set an actual market. Trading has been around \$1.15 per gallon.

Menhaden Oil—A buyers' market exists in menhaden oil and prices are lower again on crude at works. Holders are quoting 70c per gallon and are asking for bids. Sufficiently large orders should bring a price as low as 65c per gallon but trading has not reached that level as yet. The ruling factor in the situation has been the recent rapid decline in the London market to 50 shillings per quintal which is about equivalent to 69c per gallon and leaves no incentive to export oil from this market. The refined grades are in about the same kind of a position as the crude with holders asking for bids on an upset price of \$1.08@\$1.12 per gallon according to grade. Sales have been consistently taking place at decided reductions on these figures.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Rosin quotations have again been adjusted and are now quoted on the basis of \$14.00@\$19.75 according to color. Stocks are somewhat better with demand good.

Turpentine—Steam distilled turpentine is in strong demand at \$1.72 per gallon ex-store with stocks good. Gum spirits is quoted at \$1.75 per gallon following reductions at primary points. Destructively distilled spirits is scarce but in light demand at \$1.68 per gallon. Savannah quotations are firm at \$1.53 per gallon for gum spirits with the other qualities at proportionate reductions. The London market is decidedly off at 134 shillings per quintal as against 160 last week.

Tar—An advance of 50c per barrel has been made by producers bringing the price of kiln burnt tar to \$15.00 per barrel and of retort tar to \$15.50 per barrel.

ROTTERDAM OIL MEN UNITE

An Association for the trade in fats, entitled Bond voor den Handel in Vetten, has been founded in Rotterdam upon the initiative of the Association of Importers of Fixed Oils and Fats in Rotterdam. The purpose of the new Association is to unite all associations and firms that have anything to do with the trade or industry of fixed oils, fats, glycerin, oilseeds, kernels and oilseed cake. The secretary of the provisional board is F. van Peski, Leuvenhaven 107, Rotterdam.

The Bureau of Statistics of the New York State Industrial Commission says the chemical and oil industries are also among those showing a slight decrease in employment from March to April. The largest reduction in number of workers was in the paints, dyes and colors division. This was largely the result of labor troubles. Slight reductions in employment were also reported in the drug and chemical, oil products, and miscellaneous chemical products divisions. The railroad strike affected these industries more in the way of preventing shipments than in reducing production, however.

Another claimant for the honor of perfecting a cheap gasoline substitute for gasoline is P. J. Chasler, of Brooklyn, who, with his assistant L. J. Perenyi, made a trial of his new fuel, "Fermogas," on June 8th. The fuel is prepared from the fermentation of vegetable matter and remarkable cheapness is claimed for it in addition to great efficiency.

Oil Trade Notes

The Amalgamated Paint Co., 371 Wayne st., Jersey City, has filed plans for a two-story, brick addition to its plant to cost about \$26,000.

The Philadelphia Grease Co., 848-50 South Swanson st., Philadelphia, has filed plans for extensions and improvements to cost about \$4,400.

The Peterson Ointment Co., 180 Seneca st., Buffalo, N. Y., has had plans prepared for the erection of a new factory at 252-54 Myrtle street, to cost about \$30,000.

Toch Brothers, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, manufacturers of paints and waterproofing compounds, have had plans prepared for the erection of additions to their plant at West Avenue and Eighth Street, Long Island City, to cost about \$20,000.

The Committee on Oils, Fats and Waxes as appointed by the newly elected President, W. B. Pollock, of the New York Produce Exchange, consists of the following: M. B. Snevely, of the Oil Seeds Co., Oscar Flash, of the Ed. Flash Co., J. B. Gordon, of Rogers Brown & Co., J. P. Cassady of the American Cotton Oil Co., and M. F. Austin of J. C. Francesconi & Co. The members formerly on this committee but not reappointed by the President are Joseph H. Tunley and A. Elbert.

THE OIL MARKET IN HOLLAND

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Amsterdam, Holland, June 19.—According to reports of M. Themans & Co., of Rotterdam, and Flentrop & Heseeling, of Amsterdam, the prices of fixed oils and fats have steadily been decreasing during the month. Prices are now so low that buyers for speculative purposes are again showing interest.

Extra oleo—American was offered at 140½ florins on May 25, without any success, however. On June 1 American was reduced to 137¼ fl. at which no buyers were to be found. Brokers are now seeking buyers on a basis of 150 fl.; second quality is offered at 131 fl.; La Plata extra oleo at 128 fl. and La Plata Prime oleo at 120 fl.

Coconut oil, crude, in cases, is to be had at 95 fl.; for barrels 97½ fl. is asked. Refined has been sold at 112 fl. to 115 fl.

Cottonseed oil, English has been sold at 116 fl. Quotations from America do not rouse the interest of buyers as yet.

Soya bean oil, crude, in cases, has been offered in vain at 84 fl.; owners are willing to sell at 86 fl. For shipment crude soya bean oil in barrels is offered at 92 fl. Owners are offering at 93 fl. May-June delivery.

Rapeseed oil—At slowly decreasing prices some business has been done during the last few weeks, but trade is very dull.

Linseed oil—Manufacturers are offering for July, August and September delivery at lower prices. The demand for June delivery on the contrary greatly surpassed the offerings. The following are the last quotations:

	May 25	May 31
Spot	fl. 109	fl. 108
June	fl. 105½	fl. 105
June-August	fl. 103	fl. 101¾
September-December	fl. 94½	fl. 94¼

Palm oil is easy with regularly decreasing prices. England offers forward oil, but Dutch buyers only purchase very small quantities.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, Pages 1276-1278

BUYERS WAITING FOR LOWER PRICES

Reluctant to Bid While New Crop Materials Continue to Arrive in Quantities that Weaken the Market—Mandrake Root, Alkanet, Cloves and Seeds Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced	
Aniseed, Star, 1c lb.	Cascara Sagrada Bk., 1919, 1c lb.
Declined	
Agaric, White, 10c lb.	Carlander Seed, Mor., 1/2c lb.
Alkanet Root, 13c lb.	Hemp Seed, Mauch., 1/2c lb.
Arnica Flowers, 3c lb.	Mandrake Root, 7c lb.
Balsam Peru, 19c lb.	Marjoram, French, 1c lb.
Casala, Salgon Asst., 1c lb.	Orris Rt., Verona, 1c lb.
Celery Seed, 1/2c lb.	Pepper, White Sing., 1/2c lb.
Cloves, Zanzib., 2c lb.	Poppy Seed Dutch, 5c lb.
Amboyas, 1c lb.	Rhubarb Root, Powd., 10c lb.
Cocculus Indicus, 2c lb.	Valerian Rt., Belg., 4c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U. S. P.	\$6.60	\$6.60	\$6.63	\$5.50
Buchu Leaves, Short	3.75	3.75	4.00	2.00
Cantharides, Russian	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.60
Cocculus Indicus	.23	.23	.23	.85
Ergot, Spanish	7.00	7.00	6.50	3.35
Insect Powder, pure	.85	.85	.85	.50
Ipecac, Cartagena	3.25	3.25	3.10	2.75
Nux Vomica	.14	.14	.14	.08
Opium, gum	7.00	7.00	7.00	9.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.85	.85	1.00	1.50
Tragacanth, No. 1 ribbon	4.75	4.75	4.75	3.75
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.10	.10	.11	.13

The trade marks time waiting for innumerable uncertainties to show more definite developments. Large offers of new crop materials from both domestic and foreign collection districts continue to be effective in weakening the shipment position of many products. The manner in which some shippers of botanicals are asking for bids amounts to a veritable confession of weakness and is defeating its own purpose inasmuch as buyers are extremely reluctant to make bids in the face of falling prices. Business in this district is slow and narrow with purchases confined to conservative lots, while consuming interests attempt to determine just where the market stands.

Unusually few revisions of quotations have been made this week as far as spot goods are concerned. Most of the downward trend has been in prices for shipment. Cascara sagrada is higher on the spot for 1919 peel. Mandrake root continues to slide off as new offerings appear. Arnica flowers are weak and lower. Cheap offers of alkanet cause the price to drop rapidly. Cloves have declined again. Poppy and celery seeds continue to slide off. Weakness still characterizes Belgian valerian. Considerably cheaper offers of rhubarb out of the Orient find a good quantity of spot root quoted at low prices.

Crude Drugs

Agaric—Freer offerings of white agaric on the spot are being made at cheaper prices. Holders are openly asking 90c a pound which it is believed, can be shaded.

Ergot—The only sale of note which has been reported during the week was a lot of 150 pounds of whole ergot which changed hands at \$7.00. Comparatively small shipments afloat from Spain are being offered by consignees here to the bona fide consuming trade at \$7.00 a pound to arrive. Opinions as to the quantity of ergot available in Spain, as expressed by importers here, vary. One dealer pointed out that the quantity of ergot which has come forward from that

source since the collecting of the last crop of rye has exceeded by four or five times the estimates given out by Spanish shippers.

Nux Vomica—Good sized shipments of buttons are only now beginning to be shipped out of Calcutta. The spot market is firm at 13 1/2c@14 1/2c a pound, recent importations having little effect on prices inasmuch as they went direct to the strychnine manufacturers. Powdered as to quality and seller is held at 20c@22c a pound.

Balsams

Balsam Peru is slightly cheaper on a better offering of spot material. Holders are asking \$5.15 a pound as their best figure while quoted prices range up to \$5.25. Tolu is easy without change, spot goods still being available down to \$1.00 a pound. Canada fir is scarce at \$16.00 a gallon.

Barks

Cascara Sagrada—The supply of 1919 peel on the spot has dwindled materially of late and holders are now asking 17c a pound in most cases. It is likely that 16 1/2c might be done for a couple of cars. Indications point to the fact that the 1920 peel will be small for it is believed that large holdings of 1919 are still in warehouses on the Coast and that first hands are doing all in their power to keep down the collection this year. A sale of one car of 1917 bark was made at 18c this week.

Elm—Some offers for shipment of elm in bundles have been made from the country. The spot market, however, is still nominal at 60c for grinding and \$1 for bundles.

Berries

The whole group is more or less quiet with offerings of cocculus indicus at slightly easier figures. Spot supplies are freely available at 23c and it is likely less than this could be done for a quantity. Cubebs are unchanged at \$1.30 a pound for ordinary while powdered is held at \$1.35. XX are firm at \$1.50. Junipers are easy at 5c with plenty to be had under this.

Flowers

Arnica—Imports have been large of late with consequent steadily falling spot prices. Offers for shipment are cheap. A further shading process this week has brought out offers of spot goods close to the 20c mark. The range here now is about 21c@22c a pound.

Chamomile—The tendency of prices for all kinds of chamomiles is down. Large shipments of German and genuine Hungarian are en route at present. Spot prices name 40c@41c a pound for German, 42c@44c for Hungarian style and 18c for Roman. The genuine Hungarian are not being taken up at the present high price, 48c@50c.

Insect—Pure 100 per cent powdered flowers is easy at 85c a pound with shading in order for good sized lots. Half stems and flowers are held at 55c without change.

Saffron—American is in light supply at 70c@75c a pound. Valencia is quiet and in light demand at \$14.25 @ \$14.50 a pound for tins.

Gums

Aloes—Curacao are firm and generally held at 10c a pound on the spot although for a good sized lot 9 1/2c can be done without trouble.

Asafetida—Prices are easier with demand light at \$3.25@3.30 a pound for whole lump. Powdered is held at \$4.25 without change.

Leaves and Herbs

Buchu—Odd lots of buchu are changing hands here at about \$3.75 a pound for short leaf. One or two holders have a few bales between them. Cape Town offers little or nothing in the way of cable quotations or even encouragement. No long leaf is known to be offered or obtainable here.

Henna—Offers for shipment name as high as 40c c. i. f. while on the spot market it is still possible to do 38c@40c a pound.

Marjoram—French continues to slide off in price and holders are now only too glad to dispose of their holdings at 28c a pound or slightly under this. German is named at 41c.

Roots

Aconite—U. S. P. is in good supply and offered freely at 60c a pound on the spot. This can be beaten in some quarters.

Alkanet—Sharply lower offers from first hands cause the spot price to drop off rapidly. The market here is easy at \$1.50 a pound and in view of the cheap replacement cost, it is likely that this figure could be shaded considerably.

Blood—The country is firmer. Holders here are now somewhat firmer in their views with the general run of price ranging from 26c up to 28c as to seller. One large country shipper has stopped offering but this is believed to be an attempt at manipulation.

Ipecac—Spot Cartagena is held at \$3.25 a pound. Dealers here are going easy on ipecac until they find out exactly where they stand. Offers for shipment are few.

Jalap—Quiet and dull without new developments, is reported, with prices holding at 50c a pound for spot 7-10 per cent stuff and 60c@65c asked for 16-17 per cent. Insiders appear to be buying in distress goods at every chance but are apparently careful to avoid bulling the market.

Mandrake—Collections are large and offers grow steadily. It is now possible to do 27c@28c a pound on the spot and much less for shipment.

Orris—Verona orris is easy at 9c a pound which can be shaded on large lot firm business.

Rhubarb—The root is weak with offers out of China at 50c for shipment finding few takers here. Spot high dried root is quoted at 85c openly but this can be beaten. Powdered is easy and lower at \$1.10 in 500 pound lots.

Valerian—Offers are large and demand light with spot Belgian named openly at 18c a pound. The root is weak and continues to tend lower.

Seeds

Aniseed—Star anise is slightly higher on spot at 35c a pound.

Celery—Prices are lower for shipment and spot, the latter held at 25c@25½c a pound.

Poppy—Dutch poppy has dropped again this week and is now held at 44c@45c a pound for spot goods.

Spices

Cassia—Assorted Saigon cassia is cheaper at 35c@37c a pound with offers for shipment at lower figures.

Cloves—Spot Zanzibar cloves are held at 41c a pound for bales while July arrivals are named at 39c. Amboynas spot are lower at 46c@47c.

NO TAX ON THESE PHARMACEUTICALS (Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., June 28.—The Department of Internal Revenue has reversed the ruling of the Collector of Internal Revenue at San Antonio, Tex., who recently held that standard pharmaceuticals were taxable if they bore the trade mark of the maker, and that a physician's prescription containing any quantity of the preparation must be stamped under the tax law.

The ruling was contested in Washington by Eli Lilly & Co., who laid the facts before the Acting Solicitor of the Internal Revenue Department, through W. L. Crounse, Washington representative of the National Wholesale Druggists Association. The case depended upon the meaning of the term trade mark employed in the war revenue act of Feb. 24, 1919, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue issued a statement relieving from tax all standard pharmaceuticals bearing trade marks, provided the goods are not taxable because of some other provision of section 907 of the war revenue act, such as making therapeutic claims, and holding the preparation out to the public as a remedy.

QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION SMALLER

The Geological Survey publishes the report of F. L. Ransome on the production of quicksilver in the United States from January 1 to March 31, 1920. There were 4,899 flasks of 75 pounds net, according to the reports received from producers. This is 852 flasks fewer than the output in the fourth quarter of 1919 and 1,226 flasks fewer than that in the first quarter of 1919.

California produced 3,994 flasks, and Texas, Oregon and Nevada, together produced 905 flasks. There were 10 productive mines in California and one in each of the three other producing States. Less than 100 flasks was produced by mines outside of California and Texas.

The quicksilver on hand at the mines or in transit to market at the end of the quarter amounted to 4,160 flasks.

The average monthly prices of quicksilver per flask in San Francisco in the first three months of 1920, were \$89 in January, \$81 in February, and \$87 in March.

EXPECT LOWER CAMPHOR PRICES

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, June 3.—Camphor blocks for export are quoted at 400 yen per 100 pounds. Red camphor oil is offered at 47 yen per picul and white oil is quoted at 57 yen per picul. The celluloid industry is suffering greatly from the financial crisis. Further declines in camphor may be expected.

At the Flag Day exercises of the Sons of the American Revolution, held at the Missouri Historical Society rooms in the Jefferson Memorial Building, in Forest Park, Monday, June 14, Major Spencer A. Merrell and Lieutenant Geo. R. Merrell, Jr., sons of George R. Merrell, president of the Merrell Drug Co., received medals for War Service. Both are members of the Missouri Society of the Sons of the American Revolution.

John Clarke & Co. say of seeds and herbs: "The activity has consisted largely of the closing out of odd balances of consigned and other parcels tagging on at the end of the first six months of 1920. The general trend is unchanged. The process of the elimination of war premiums continues apace. The trading this week has been subordinated almost entirely by the shipping situation, which has reached a stage of disorganization never before equalled."

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals, Page 1280

SMALL FLOWER CROPS IN FRANCE

Geranium and Neroli Oils Likely to be Advanced—
Other Crops Ample and Prices of Essential Oils Dependent Upon these Supplies are Lower

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

	Advanced	No Advances	Declined
Oil Caraway, Rect., 25c lb.			Oil Cloves, Sans, 15c lb.
Oil Cassia, Tech., 10c lb.			Oil Juniper Berries, 50c lb.
Lead Free, 15c lb.			Oil Lemon 15c lb.
U.S.P., 15c lb.			Oil Pennyroyal Imp., 10c lb.
Oil Citronella, Ceylon, 2c lb.			Coumarin, (Spot) 25c lb.
			Menthol, 50c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	\$6.25	\$6.25	\$6.50	\$5.75
Oil Citronella, Ceylon .....	.88	.90	.82	.46
Oil Cloves	3.15	3.30	3.50	2.10
Oil Lavender Flowers	11.00	11.00	11.00	7.25
Oil Lemon	1.50	1.65	1.70	1.15
Oil Peppermint, Natural	7.00	7.00	7.00	8.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	11.00	11.00	10.75	11.00
Oil Sassafras, Artif. ....	.75	.75	.75	.42
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Coumarin	6.50	6.75	7.25	6.50
Methyl Salicylate .....	.80	.80	.80	.45
Vanillin .....	.95	.95	.95	.65

Few revisions have been made among the essential oils this week. Such changes as have gone on record show further losses in values in the case of products which have developed weakness during the past month or so. The list as a whole is more or less dull and receives little support from buying interests. As the result of increased importations, supplies of a number of items have grown simultaneously with a falling off in demand. Some of the Southern France flower crops have been reported small, however, particularly in the case of neroli and geranium, and higher prices for these oils are looked for. Most of the new crop products on the other hand, show a larger crop with consequent lower quotations.

Lemon oil is down this week on bearish news from primary markets. Cables offer oil of orange at lower figures. No change in spot prices has been made. Further recession has been noted in quotations for oil of cloves. Caraway oil is lower and easy at the new level. Cassia has taken another drop but anise remains unchanged. Citronella continues easier and slightly cheaper. Oil of juniper is lower and weak. Peppermint is quiet while prices await more definite crop figures from the Middle West. Menthol is lower. Spot coumarin is down. The aromatics as a whole are very quiet and in light demand.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—No change in the spot price of aniseed oil has been reported this week although there is little demand and offerings in this market are large. Sellers are openly naming U. S. P. anise at \$1.10@\$1.15 a pound for spot goods although on a good quantity firm order, it is likely that this can be shaded. Shipment oil is offered out of the Orient at 75c c. i. f. New York.

Oil Bergamot—Spot oil of bergamot shows no change in price, sellers holding at \$6.25 a pound as an inside figure for oil in coppers. Special brands are commanding up to \$7.00 a pound. Last week it was possible to do \$6.00 a pound for good sized lots of outside held material but reports indicate that on cables

from Sicilian centers, some holders here made \$6.25 their inside figure. Shipment is held close to \$7.50 a pound c. i. f. New York.

Oil Cajuput—Native is held at 75c up to 90c a pound as to quantity and seller while the U. S. P. rectified material holds about \$1.00 to \$1.10 for spot goods.

Oil Camphor—White Japanese oil continues to be quoted at 65c@70c a pound in this market with no change in the general situation noted. By-product material is named at 14c@16c a pound.

Oil Caraway—The weak position of the raw material and the continued absence of demand for some time past, has induced a drop in the price of oil of caraway. Sellers in this market are now openly offering at \$3.75 a pound for rectified oil and just how far under this figure they will do on firm business is not known.

Oil Cassia—In most quarters of this market further recessions have been made in prices for oil of cassia. For technical oil, \$1.85 a pound is now openly named and it is likely that this can be beaten. Lead free oil is held at \$1.95@\$2.00 a pound and the U. S. P. rectified material at \$2.50@\$2.60. Demand is very quiet and the product continues weak. Offerings of the spice are being made here at reduced figures. The oil and spice share the general current weakness of products out of countries on a silver basis.

Oil Cedar Leaf—Although no alterations in prices have been made here this week, supplies of cedar leaf oil are plentiful. Demand is routine with heavy buying absent. Prices are steady at \$1.75@\$1.85 a pound for spot goods. Stocks have accumulated here as a result of the recent tie-up of shipments from coastwise steamers on the docks here.

Oil Cedar Wood—Dealers in this market disagree as to price. One broker here states that he can obtain goods as low as 55c a pound. Another seller claims that a well known consumer paid him 65c a pound for one drum. The market then is somewhat between these figures. Prices hold firm at about these levels without change.

Oil Citronella—Larger offerings as a result of recent importations coupled with a falling off in demand have eased the spot figures for oil of citronella. It is now possible to buy Ceylon oil on the spot for 88c a pound in drums while smaller lots in cans are still commanding up to 95c a pound as to quantity and packing. Some holders maintain that their price for drums is 90c and cannot be shaded. Java oil is held at \$1.35 without change.

Oil Cloves—The spice is weak and tending lower while the oil appears to share a similar position. Demand is very light at this time while continued shading of prices is noted in efforts to move goods. Buyers are naturally wary in the face of a dropping price and weak raw material market. Spot oil of cloves can be bought at \$3.15 up to \$3.25 a pound for cans as to seller. Probably these figures could be shaded.

Oil Eucalyptus—The oil continues in a weak position with offerings large on this market. Producers in Australia, failing to find takers at their own quotations for shipment, have cabled leading importers here asking for bids. The heavy accumulations here are not

moving into consuming channels very rapidly, the prolonged shipping delays permitting the release of many lots at once with consequent development of weakness which cannot be shaken off. Spot goods are held at 65c@75c a pound here as to seller.

Oil Geranium—Demand is better for geranium than for most products in the essential oil group and prices are strong as a result. Holders are asking \$8.50 up to \$9.25 a pound for Bourbon oil as to seller and grade. Algerian rose is named at \$9.50@10.00 and Turkish geranium at \$4.75@5.00 a pound.

Oil Juniper Berries—Inability to move stocks of oil of juniper berries has induced further shading of prices and offers at \$4.00 a pound are attracting little attention here. The raw material continues in good supply and very weak with holders glad to dispose of stocks well below openly quoted figures.

Oil Lavender Flowers—No change is noted this week with demand routine at prices ranging all the way from \$9.50 a pound up to \$13.00 or \$14.00 as to seller and grade. Most quotations for U. S. P. oil are held around \$10.50@11.50. Spike is steady at \$2.75@3.00.

Oil Lemon—The price here has dropped this week on reports of lower cables out of Sicilian producing centers. It is now possible to buy on the spot at \$1.50 a pound although some brands in original packages are commanding up to \$1.75. There is very little demand but with a report that sugar is in better supply, a stiffening of lemon would not be unlikely.

Oil Lemongrass—Supplies are better here and although no offers have been openly made below the current market, \$4.25@4.50 a pound, the general position of lemongrass is easier.

Oil Orange—Recent cables from primary markets name lower prices for shipment. Dealers here state that the American demand has been overestimated particularly so in view of the sugar difficulties which are beginning to clear up now, and the cool weather which has cut down the consumption of soft drinks. Spot prices show no change with Sicilian sweet oil held at \$10.50@11.00 a pound and the West Indian at \$9.00@9.25. Bitter is quiet at \$7.50@8.00.

Oil Pennyroyal—A slight reduction has been made in the price of imported pennyroyal in some quarters this week. The French is now quoted at \$1.90@2.00 a pound. Domestic is firm at \$2.10@2.25.

Oil Peppermint—Both buyers and sellers are waiting to see just what producers are going to do with the new crop oil and the price at which it will be offered out. Quite a little old crop material is still in the hands of small growers who are more or less uncertain as to where they stand. Spot natural oil is available down to \$7.00 a pound while the redistilled ranges from \$7.50 up to \$9.00 as to quantity, brand and packing.

Oil Sandalwood—The general level of the market here is unchanged from \$11.00 a pound although one seller is naming \$12.50 as the price for spot goods, predicting that this will be the general price before long.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Offerings of spot coumarin are now considerably larger and it is possible to buy on the spot at \$6.50 up to \$7.00 a pound as to quantity and seller. Makers name \$6.50 for shipment from works.

Menthol—With demand practically absent, some holders of menthol are offering spot goods duty paid down to \$7.50 a pound. The general run of the market for a case or two, however, is about \$8.00 a pound. It is believed that better than \$7.00 can now be done for shipment c. i. f.

MEXICAN VANILLA CROP

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Vera Cruz, Mexico, June 10.—With the exception of vanilla which has been advancing in price, there is not much change in the market situation. With the new vanilla crop coming in the price should decline. During the month of May, 11,334 kilos of vanilla left this port for the United States, 3,019 kilos of jalap root, 5,247 kilos of sarsaparilla root and 9,516 kilos of chicle. Dealers are asking \$3.25 to \$3.75 per pound, American currency, for the whole vanilla bean and \$2.50 to \$2.75 for the cuts. The 1920 crop is ready for delivery, and is a normal crop of fair quality. Offerings are plentiful at the above quotations and merchants say they can get all they want at these figures. The beans of the new crop are of good size compared to last year's crop which was of medium sized beans. The coming crop was in a fair way to be lost on account of lack of rain, as about 25 per cent of the vanilla flowers in April dried up. This year's crop would have been much larger than last year's crop if the rains had been earlier; as it is there will be about the same size crop as last year, as the rains in the month of May have saved the remaining crop.

Holders of jalap root are asking 105 pesos a quintal (100 pounds), but there are no buyers as the price is high. Shipments have been made at \$2.40 per kilo, Mexican currency.

Sarsaparilla root has been selling for \$1.40 per kilo, Mexican currency.

There were no shipments of quicksilver to the United States from this port in May, but 25 bottles were shipped to England. The price was 80 to 90 pesos per bottle.

NEW PERFUME COS. IN FRANCE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Marseilles, France, June 3.—The demand for perfume products is growing more and more active, and several new companies have recently been formed. In the Maritime Alps, at Hyeres, and at Grasse, two companies are planning to use the hydrocarbons. The flowers are introduced in autoclaves fashioned out of copper and in which they give up their perfume after washings with benzine. Heating afterward with steam removes all trace of benzine. The work is performed in a tight vessel with a closed circuit.

Imports at the port of San Francisco for the second week of June included the following: on the steamer Ventura from Sydney and Pago Pago, 3,357 bags of copra, 20 cases of eucalyptus oil, 1,045 bags of ochre; on the steamer Sebree from Vancouver, 16 tons of borax; on the bark Narwhal, from Vavau, 533 tons of copra; on the steamer Waihemu from Australia, 2,717 sacks of gum, 100 cases of eucalyptus oil and 19 bags of crude barytes; on the steamer Tofua, from Papeete, 89 cases of vanilla beans and 4,311 sacks of copra; on the steamer Inskip from Manila and Hongkong, 320 tons of peanut oil, 2,199 bags of bonemeal.

The City Club of Washington, D. C., listened to an address by Theodore H. Price, of New York, last week, who advocated a tax on sales as a substitute for the income and excess profits taxes.

Warren E. Burns, vice president of Compagnie Morana, returned from Europe on the Imperator. Mr. Burns visited the leading plants in France and Switzerland.

The Whitall Tatum Co., 46 Barclay St., New York, is to build a three-story addition to its plant at Keyport, N. J., to cost about \$100,000.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Page 1288

LONDON DRUG MARKET LISTLESS

No Improvement In Demand—Oil of Lavender, Sal Ammoniac, Shellac and Silver Nitrate Slightly Higher—Castor Oil, Menthol, Sulphonol and Tonka Beans Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, June 29.—There is still no improvement in the demand for fine chemicals and drugs. Many are quoted as nominal. Slightly higher quotations are announced on oil of lavender, sal ammoniac, shellac, and silver nitrate.

There is a firmer tone in the market for Japanese camphor, honey and linseed oil.

Prices are easier for agar agar, aspirin, chloral hydrate, citric acid and pimento.

Castor oil, menthol, sulphonol and tonka beans are lower.

London, June 19 (By Mail).—The extreme quietness which for some weeks has marked the chemical and drug business continues, and the dearth of money still hinders any speedy expansion of trade.

Benzoates are easier, acid ex-toluol and also soda benzoate being offered at from 4s 3d to 4s 9d per lb. according to quantity.

Castor oil is lower, English pharmaceutical being quoted at £89, first pressing at £86 and second pressing at £84 per ton net, barrels included, ex works Hull.

Cloves—The lower tendency is maintained, fair Zanzibar being from 1d to 2d per lb. cheaper, at 1s 9d to 1s 9½d per lb. on the spot.

Cocoa butter is firmer, good business having been done at 2s 9d per lb., and 2s 10d is now asked.

Cod liver oil—Norwegian is firmer, owing to the failure of the Finmarken catch, and finest new medicinal is now worth 32s per barrel c. i. f. on spot.

Farina is quiet and easier, Japanese No. 1 being offered at 28s 6d per cwt., on spot.

Menthol is cheaper, considerable arrivals having taken place, and there are spot sellers of Kobayashi-Suzuki at 45s per lb.

Quicksilver—The price after the recent drop is a trifle higher during this week, and £21 10s per bottle is now quoted, with a much improved demand. Several large users have helped themselves at the lower level.

Saccharin is about 2s 6d per lb. higher from British makers, the price named for 550 pure being 147s 6d per lb., duty paid.

Saffron—Stocks being short, there is an advance of about 5s per lb., the finest Valencia ranging from 75s to 85s according to sample.

Shellac is dearer, with sales at from 600s to 610s per cwt on spot for usual standard T. N. Orange quality.

Silver Nitrate—The sharp fall in silver has led to a decline in nitrate, and crystals are now quoted for 25 oz. 2s 10d per oz., 50 oz. 2s 9½d, 100 oz. 2s 9d, 250 oz. 2s 8½d, and 500 oz. 2s 8d per oz.

Tannic acid is about 6d per lb. higher, B. P. leviss being quoted at from 9s 6d to 10s per lb., on the spot.

Turpentine—Dealers are looking for more settled conditions later on, but at present London spot prices have declined, and American is offered here at 170s per cwt.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling).....	\$4.866	\$3.95
France (franc) .....	.193	.082
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.060
Germany (mark) .....	.233	.026
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.515
Spain (peseta) .....	.183	.167
Holland (guilder) .....	.402	.384
Belgium (franc) .....	.193	.067
Switzerland (franc) .....	.198	.182
Norway (crown) .....	.268	.166
Sweden (crown) .....	.263	.220
Denmark (crown) .....	.263	.163
Argentina (peso) .....	.424	.419
Brazil (milreis) .....	.279	.238
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong).....	.789	.755
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.083	1.055
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.186	1.125
Russia (ruble) .....	.515	.018

OPIUM FOR NARCOTICS IN JAPAN

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, June 5.—The Japanese Government has made the following distribution of opium to the four companies authorized to manufacture narcotics:

	Pounds	Per Cent of Morphine		Value in Yen
		Content		
Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.				
Turkish	10,960.0	14.157		164,404.45
"	2,979.0	14.241		44,686.56
"	9,619.0	14.215		81,763.02
"	2,938.0	14.310		22,035.99
"	351.5	11.513		2,636.98
Total	26,847.5			315,527.00
Dai Nippon Seiyaku Co.				
Indian	3,047.0	7.000		66,559.07
Persian	3,836.0	10.070		39,056.17
Turkish	1,263.0	13.575		18,659.19
Persian	151.0	10.131		5,474.84
Turkish	2,244.0	10.694		25,806.49
"	6,227.0	14.571		68,498.02
"	166.0	13.072		1,826.73
"	1,634.0	14.534		17,974.74
"	1,015.0	13.485		9,642.99
"	4,979.0	14.356		60,207.57
Total	24,562.0			413,705.81
Naikoku Seiyaku Co.				
Persian	2,720.0	9.700		100,641.15
Turkish	2,392.0	12.915		40,665.16
"	2,054.0	13.202		34,918.50
"	2,000.0	13.813		32,608.58
"	7,470.0	13.813		101,217.68
"	349.0	13.852		4,729.05
"	1,014.0	13.923		13,583.63
Total	17,999.0			328,363.75
The Radium Chemical Co.				
Turkish	597.5	13.626		20,017.38
"	1,946.0	13.072		20,433.74
Total	2,543.5			40,451.12

The total of the four companies amounted to 71,592 lbs. valued at 1,098,047.68 yen.

Consul W. J. Yerby reports from Dakar, Senegal, that an order in council of April 26, 1920, prohibits the exportation of gum copal from that colony for a period of three years beginning September 30, 1920.

Foreign Trade Notes

The American Chamber of Commerce in London reports that arrangements have been made by the British Government to assist Poland to obtain fertilizers, in return for an undertaking to supply next winter a certain quantity of beet sugar which would otherwise be unobtainable.

Dr. Henry von Boettinger, a leading chemical manufacturer, is dead at the age of 71. He was president of the board of directors of Friedrich Bayer & Co. He was a benefactor of German universities, and founded the German institute for foreigners, first in Goettingen and later in Berlin, where hundreds of foreigners learned German and listened to lectures free of charge.

Antonio Malluk, a leading merchant of Colombia and the owner of the largest platinum mines in the South American State, died at Cartagena, Colombia, on June 18, according to cable advices. He was the head of the firm of Malluk Hermanos of Cartagena. For the last fifteen years his firm had had business relations with American companies. His mines during the war supplied most of the platinum used by the United States Government.

A company called Synthetic Ammonia & Nitrates, Ltd., has been formed by Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., with a capital of £5,000,000, to take over from the Government the manufacture of nitrogen products from the air and to develop this manufacture on a commercial scale. The company is, by agreement with the Government, always to be British controlled, the directors are to be British-born and the first directors are to be approved by the Government.

The British Board of Trade report on profiteering in washing soda says there is a world shortage of sal soda required by manufacturers of soap and glass and by the textile industries. Owing to the shortage there was competition for the soda between the big industries. The Board of Trade was of opinion that the housewife could better stand the shortage than the manufacturers. If the latter did not obtain their supplies there would be unemployment and shortage in other goods.

The report of Brunner, Mond & Co. for the year ending with March shows that the price received from Lever Bros. for the ordinary shares of Joseph Crossfield & Sons, Warrington and William Gossage & Sons (both soapmaking firms), which the company held, was £4,000,000, and that this left a capital profit in the books of £2,100,000. It is stated that Brunner, Mond & Co. gave preference shares of the nominal value of £390,000 and ordinary shares of the nominal value of £325,000 for the properties.

There are two ammoniacal and caustic soda factories in Poland, belonging to the Solway Co. at Brussels. One at Podgorze, near Cracow, is already in operation; the other, at Matwach, near Inowroclaw (Hohensalza), will shortly start operations. As the result of the intervention of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, these factories have been withdrawn from the authority of the respective Solway administrations in Austria and Germany and are under a separate Solway administration at Warsaw. Besides these, there is at Zabkowice the factory Elektrycznosc (Electricity), where caustic soda is made by an electrolytic process. The output of ammoniacal and caustic soda in these three factories will suffice for Poland's needs.

MORPHIA EXPORTS BY ENGLAND

**More Than \$500,000 Worth Sent to The United States
—France Takes \$700,000 Worth, and Canada About
\$100,000—Product of Three Factories Valued at \$1-
600,000**

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

In the British House of Commons recently, a member asked the President of the Board of Trade to which countries British-made morphia was exported during 1919, what precautions were taken to restrict the use of such morphia, and how many factories for morphia manufacture there are in Great Britain. In answering this question the President of the Board of Trade submitted the following table of exports during the year ended December 31, 1919 (values not converted because of fluctuating exchange; the normal rate is \$4.8665 to the pound sterling):

Exported to—	Ounces	Value
Russia	4,745	£ 6,077
Sweden	1,192	1,434
Norway	176	175
Denmark (including Faroe Islands)	484	794
Germany	384	319
Netherlands	460	403
Belgium	15,088	14,587
France	140,873	155,617
Switzerland	2,784	3,161
Portugal	206	268
Spain	222	411
Italy	508	699
Austria-Hungary	144	131
Greece	15	17
Persia	7	14
Siam	4	12
China (exclusive of Hongkong, Macao, and leased territories)	164	322
United States	121,474	114,587
Cuba	6,025	5,196
Mexico	416	457
San Salvador	19	23
Panama	30	39
Venezuela	193	170
Peru	4	6
Chile	1,097	1,583
Brazil	2,286	3,117
Argentina	3,823	5,329
Total to foreign countries ..	302,733	£314,948
Egypt	40	56
Union of South Africa	173	167
British India	530	753
Hongkong	61	67
Australia	897	874
New Zealand	35	40
Canada	18,501	19,956
Total to British possessions	20,237	21,913
Grand total	322,970	£336,861

These figures do not include exports through the post, particulars of which are not available. There are at present only three factories in Great Britain producing morphia. When the dangerous-drugs bill now pending in Parliament is passed, control over these factories will be exercised in accordance with the provisions of the opium convention mentioned in article No. 295 of the peace treaty.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

NOTICE—Prices quoted are spot New York, unless otherwise indicated, for goods in large quantities in original packages. A price range (two sets of figures, .16-.19) indicates prices for different quantities or that different manufacturers or importers quote different prices, all of which are included within the range.

All quotations are on the basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces and American gallons. For the ready reference of exporters and foreign buyers, the following tables of equivalents are published:

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

1 Imperial Gallon (Brit.)	—1.20 Amer. Gallons
1 American Gallon	—233 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 liters
1 Liter	—264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (H ₂ O)	weighs 8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	weighs .454 kilogram
1 Kilogram	weighs 2.20 pounds (Avoirdupois)

Fine Chemicals

Acetaldehyde	..lb.	.41	— .43
Acetanilid, C.P., bbls., blk.	..lb.	.58	— .75
Acetphenetidin	..lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Acetonine, Sulph., 1/4-oz. vials	..lb.	—	—
Adeps Lanæ, See Lanolin			
Alcohol 100 proof U.S.P.	..gal.	5.10	— 5.15
Cologne Spirit, 100 proof	..gal.	5.25	— 5.40
Second Hands, U.S.P.	..gal.	6.50	— 7.00
Wood ref., 95 p.c.	..gal.	3.25	— 3.30
97 p.c.	..gal.	3.35	— 3.40
Second Hands	..gal.	3.00	— 3.75
Pure	..gal.	4.40	— 4.50
Denatured, 100 proof	..gal.	1.10	— 1.11
100 proof	..gal.	1.12	— 1.13
Second Hands	..gal.	1.02	— 1.05
Aloin, U. S. P., powd.	..lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	..lb.	.65	— .70
Benzonate, cryst., U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 4.00
Richmonte, C. P.	..lb.	.95	— 1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk.	..lb.	.90	— .91
Carb.Dom. U.S.P. kegs, powd.	..lb.	.17	— .18
Chloride, U.S.P.	..lb.	.25	— .26
Hypophosphite	..lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 4.65
Oxalate, Pure	..lb.	1.05	— 1.06
Persulphate	..lb.	.95	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	..lb.	.80	— .85
Salicylate, U.S.P.	..lb.	.95	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums	..gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	..lb.	.17	— .18
Needle powder	..lb.	.12	— .13
Antipyrine, bulk	..lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Apororphine Hydrochloride	..oz.	—	— 23.80
Argols, red	..lb.	.08	— .10
Arsenic red, See Heavy Chemicals			
White, See Heavy Chemicals			
Arsenous Iodide, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 4.85
Aspirin	..lb.	.88	— .92
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	..lb.	—	— 20.50
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz. v. oz.	..lb.	—	— 12.00
Barbital	..oz.	—	— 2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure	..lb.	.28	— .29
Dioxide	..lb.	.22 1/4	— .25
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 5.15
Nitrate	..lb.	—	— .16
Bay Rum	..gal.	—	— 3.60
Denatured Salicy. Acid	..gal.	—	— 3.65
Denatured, Quinine	..gal.	—	— 3.85
Benzaldehyde (see Aromatic Chemicals)			
Benzonaphthol	..lb.	4.25	— 4.30

Berberine Hdcbl.	..lb.	—	— 34.00
Acid Sulphate	..lb.	—	— 31.00
Neutral Sulph.	..lb.	—	— 35.00
Bismuth Metallic	..lb.	—	— 2.77
Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 5.80
Citrate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 3.10
Oxychloride	..lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	..lb.	—	— 2.45
Sulbenzoate	..lb.	—	— 3.90
Subcarbonate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 3.10
For X-ray Diagnosis	..lb.	—	— 3.65
Subgallate	..lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	..lb.	—	— 4.95
Subnitrate	..lb.	—	— 2.85
Subsalicylate	..lb.	—	— 3.00
Tannate	..lb.	—	— 3.00
Borax, in bbls., crystals	..lb.	.09 1/4	— 10
Crystals U.S.P., Kegs.	..lb.	.09 1/4	— 10
Bromides, See Potass. Brom., etc.			
Bromine, purified	..lb.	—	— .85
Bromoform	..lb.	—	— 3.25
Cadmium Bromide, crystals	..lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 4.30
Metal sticks	..lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Caffeine alkaloid, bulk	..lb.	—	— 7.75
Secord Hands	..lb.	—	— 8.50
Hydrobromide	..lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Citrate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 6.25
Phosphate	..lb.	10.00	— 10.25
Calcium Glycophosphate	..lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphites	..lb.	.90	— .92
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 4.00
Phosphate, Precip.	..lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphocarbonate	..lb.	.70	— .75
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls. bk.	..lb.	—	— 1.25
16's in 1-lb. carton	..lb.	—	— 1.60
24's in 1-lb. carton	..lb.	—	— 1.62 1/2
32's in 1-lb. carton	..lb.	—	— 1.64
Japan refined, 2 1/2 lb. slabs	..lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Crude, Chinese	..lb.	.75	— .80
Monobromated, bulk	..lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Caramel	..gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Carmin, No. 40	..lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Casein, C.P.	..lb.	—	— .35
Technical	..lb.	.15	— .16
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	..lb.	.10	— .20
Cerium Oxalate	..lb.	.90	— .92
Chalk, Precip., light	..lb.	.04 1/2	— .05
Heavy	..lb.	.04	— .04 1/2
Drop	..lb.	.03 1/2	— .04
Charcoal, Willow, Powd.	..lb.	.05 1/2	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crystals, 25 lb. jars, 100 lb. lots	..lb.	—	— 1.06
Chloroform, U.S.P.	..lb.	.40	— .45
Cinchonidin, Alk., crystals	..oz.	—	— 1.26
Sulphate	..oz.	—	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk., crystals	..oz.	—	— .74
Sulphate	..oz.	—	— .45
Cocaine, Hydrochl., Cryst.	..oz.	—	— 10.50
Gran., Powd.	..oz.	—	— 10.75
Cocoa Butter, bulk	..lb.	.45	— .48
Flavors, cases	..lb.	.51	— .52
Codeine, Alk., 25 oz. lots	..oz.	—	— 11.40
Hydrobromide	..oz.	—	— 9.10
Nitrate	..oz.	—	— 10.30
Phosphate	..oz.	—	— 8.60
Sulphate	..oz.	—	— 9.10
Cod Liver Oil, Newf'd.	..bbls.	—	— 80.00
Norwegian	..bbl.	—	— 80.00
Collodion, U.S.P.	..lb.	.30	— .31
Corn Syrup	..lb.	.06	— .06 1/4
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury			
Coumarin, refined, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	..lb.	.52	— .56
Powdered, 95 p.c.	..lb.	.52	— .56
Creosote, U.S.P.	..lb.	.75	— .80
Carbonate	..lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Cresol, U.S.P.	..lb.	.18	— .21
Dionin, See Morph. Ethyl Hydrochl.			
Dover's Powder, U.S.P.	..lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Emetine, Alk., 15 gr. vials	..ea.	—	— 2.00
Hydrochloride, U.S.P., 15 gr. vials	..ea.	—	— 30.00
15 gr. vials	..ea.	—	— 1.35
Epsom Salts, see Mag. Sulphate			
Ether, U.S.P., Conc. bulk	..lb.	—	— .24
Washed, bulk	..lb.	—	— .40
Nitrous, conc.	..lb.	—	— 1.10
U.S.P., 1880, bulk	..lb.	—	— .47
Anaesthesia, bulk	..lb.	—	— .23
Ethyl Acetate, pure	..gal.	—	— 1.05
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 5.20
Ethyl Methyl Ketone	..lb.	.22 1/4	— .23
Eucalyptol, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals			
*Formaldehyde	..lb.	—	— .40
Second Hands	..lb.	.30	— .51
Gelatin, silver	..lb.	1.75	— 2.00
*Nominal			

Glycerin			
C. P. drums, bbls. extra	..lb.	.27 1/4	— .28 1/4
Cans	..lb.	.30	— .30 1/2
Dynamite, drums incl.	..lb.	.26 1/4	— .27
Saponification, loose	..lb.	.19 1/4	— .20
Soap Lye, loose	..lb.	.18	— .18 1/4
Guaiacol, liquid	..lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Carbonate	..lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Haarlem Oil, dom.	..gross	—	— 8.50
Imported	..gross	—	— 5.50
Hexamethylenetetramine	..lb.	4.00	— 4.35
Hydrastine, Alkaloid	..oz.	—	— 26.50
Hydrochloride	..oz.	—	— 26.50
Sulphate	..oz.	—	— 26.50
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	..gross	8.25	— 8.50
8-oz. bottles	..gross	12.50	— 12.75
12-oz. bottles	..gross	17.50	— 17.75
16-oz. bottles	..gross	20.75	— 21.00
Hydroquinone, bulk	..lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Ichthylol (as to brand)	..lb.	1.50	— 4.25
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	..lb.	—	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk	..lb.	—	— 5.35
Crystals	..lb.	—	— 6.35
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII.	..lb.	—	— 1.22
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 1.07
Green scales, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 1.33
Chloride, cryst. (ferrie)	..lb.	.12	— .18
Solution, U.S.P.	..lb.	.07	— .09
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 3.90
Syrup, U.S.P. 1900	..lb.	—	— .30
Phosphate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 1.04
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 1.09
Metallic, Reduced	..lb.	—	— .90
Lanolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— .31
Anhydrous, cans	..lb.	—	— .41
Lead Iodide, U.S.P., VIII.	..lb.	—	— 3.05
Licorice, U.S.P., Mass.	..lb.	.42	— .43
Powdered	..lb.	.75	— .80
Sticks	..lb.	.50	— .52
Comp. Powder	..lb.	.21	— .25
Lithium Carbonate	..lb.	—	— 1.50
Citrate	..lb.	—	— 2.50
Lycopodium, U.S.P.	..lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. bbls.	..lb.	.18	— .20
Technical, bbls.	..lb.	.12	— .13
Glycerophosphate	..lb.	—	— 4.35
Hypophosphite	..lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Oxide, tins light	..lb.	—	— 1.10
Peroxide, cans	..lb.	—	— 2.15
Salicylate	..lb.	—	— .68
Sulph. Eps. Salt, tech. 100 lbs.	..lb.	3.50	— 3.75
U.S.P. 100 lbs.	..lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Manganese Glycerophos.	..lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII.	..lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	..lb.	—	— 4.65
Peroxide	..lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate, crystals	..lb.	.20	— .22
Menthyl, Japanese	..lb.	7.25	— 8.00
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb.	..ea.	90.00	— 92.00
Bisulphate	..lb.	—	— 1.22
Blue Mass	..lb.	—	— .80
Powdered	..lb.	—	— .82
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	..lb.	—	— .77
50 p.c.	..lb.	—	— 1.08
Citrine Ointment	..lb.	—	— .59
Calomel, Amer.	..lb.	—	— 1.64
Corrosive Sublimate, cryst.	..lb.	—	— 1.52
Powdered, Granular	..lb.	—	— 1.47
Iodide, Green	..lb.	—	— 3.75
Red	..lb.	—	— 3.65
Yellow	..lb.	—	— 3.75
Red Precipitate	..lb.	—	— 1.81
Powdered	..lb.	—	— 1.91
White Precipitate	..lb.	—	— 1.93
Powdered	..lb.	—	— 1.98
with chalk	..lb.	—	— 1.0
Methyl salicylate, see Aromatic Chemicals			
Methylene Blue, medicinal	..lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Milk, powdered	..lb.	.15	— .16
Mineral Oil, white	..gal.	1.00	— 2.00
Morphine, Act., 25oz.	..oz.	—	— 7.50
Hydrobromide	..oz.	—	— 7.80
Hydrochloride	..oz.	—	— 7.80
Sulphate	..oz.	—	— 7.80
Diacetyl, Alkaloid 10-oz.	..oz.	—	— 11.90
Diacetyl, Hydcl.	..oz.	—	— 10.85
Ethyl Hydcl.	..oz.	—	— 12.45
Opium, cases, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 7.00
Granular	..lb.	—	— 8.50
Powdered, U.S.P.	..lb.	—	— 8.50
Oxgall, pure U.S.P.	..lb.	1.50	— 1.45
Papain	..lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	..gal.	3.10	— 3.60
*Paroformaldehyde	..lb.	—	— 1.50
Paris Green, kegs	..lb.	.35	— .40
Pepsin, Powd., U.S.P.	..lb.	3.00	— 3.50
*Nominal			

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Petrolatum, light amber bbls. lb.	—	—	10%
Cream White	13	—	12%
Lily White	19	—	20
Snow White	21	—	22
Phenolphthalein	1.65	—	1.70
Phosphorus, yellow	38	—	40
Red	50	—	50
Pilocarpine	—	9.50	—
Podophyllin	—	15.00	—
Potassium acetate	75	—	80
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	45	—	47
Bisulphate	45	—	49
C. P.	75	—	85
Bromate	1.00	—	1.10
Bromide Crystals, bulk....	95	—	96
Granulated	90	—	91
Carbonate, U.S.P.	38	—	40
Caustic, U.S.P. (by alcohol) lb.	—	1.25	—
Chlorate	14	—	15%
Chromate, cryst. yellow, tech. 1-lb. & 5-lb.	—	75	—
Citrate, bulk, U.S.P.	—	1.78	—
Glycerophosphate, 75% ..	1.75	—	1.80
Guaiacol Sulphate	—	3.25	—
Hypophosphite, bulk	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide, bulk	3.25	—	3.30
Lactophosphate	—	1.00	—
Permanganate, U.S.P.	—	1.55	—
Salicylate	1.60	—	1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	1.11	—	1.16
Tartrate, powdered	—	1.45	—
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	—	7.50
5 gr. bottles	1.50	—	1.60
Pyrimidin	—	2.00	—
Pyridin	2.75	—	3.00
Quicksilver, See Mercury	—	—	—
Quinine Sulph., 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	90	—
1-oz. tins.	—	98	—
Second Hands, Java	81	—	83
Second Hands, Amcr.	85	—	87
Bisulphate, 100-oz. tins. oz.	—	90	—
Alkaloid	—	1.39	—
Acetate	—	1.29	—
Benzoate	—	1.29	—
Citrate	—	1.29	—
Dihydrochloride	—	1.29	—
Hydrochloride	—	1.19	—
Hypophosphite	—	1.29	—
Phosphate	—	1.19	—
Salicylate	—	1.19	—
Tannate	—	1.19	—
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins. oz.	—	1.36	—
Sulphate, tins.	—	1.36	—
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P. lb.	5.75	—	6.00
Technical	3.75	—	4.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs. lb.	—	39	—
Powdered, bbls.	—	29	—
Rosewater, triple	—	9.50	—
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble ..	3.50	—	3.75
U.S.P., Insoluble	3.50	—	3.60
Salicin, bulk	—	30.00	—
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	—	95	—
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	—	100.00	—
Powdered	—	160.00	—
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	—	30%	—
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots. oz.	50	—	50%
Soap, Castile, white pure ..	28	—	35
Powd., U.S.P., bbls.	40	—	41
Green, U.S.P.	15	—	16
Sodium, Acetate, U.S.P. gran. lb.	25	—	29
Benzoate, gran., U.S.P.	75	—	80
Bicarb. U.S.P. powd., bbls. lb.	—	0.02%	0.02%
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	85	—	86
Cacodylate	—	1.40	—
Chlorate, U.S.P. 8th Rev.	—	—	—
Crystals, c.b. 10	13	—	14
Granular, c.b. 10	39	—	39
Citrate, U.S.P. Cryst. VIII lb.	—	1.09	—
Granular, U.S.P. gran. IX lb.	—	1.24	—
Cyanide 96-98, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Glycerophosphate, crystals lb.	2.15	—	2.20
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	1.00	—	1.05
Iodide, bulk	—	3.50	—
Oxalate	—	1.50	—
Peroxide	35	—	40
Phosphate, U.S.P. gran.	—	1.13	—
Recryst.	17	—	18
Dried	40	—	45
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	60	—
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) ..	10%	—	86
Strotonium Brom. Cryst., blk. lb.	40	—	41
Carbonate, pure	—	3.60	—
Iodide, bulk	—	3.60	—
Nitrate, Kegs	24	—	25
Salicylate, U.S.P.	—	65	—
Strychnine Alk., cryst.	—	1.95	—
Acetate	—	1.95	—
Hypophosphite	—	2.15	—
Hydrochloride	—	1.95	—
Nitrate	—	1.95	—
Sulphate, crystals, bulk ..	—	1.53	—
Sugar of Milk, Powder	26	—	27
Cartons, 1 lb.	—	35	—

*Nominal

Sulphonol, 100-oz. lots	—	58	—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P. lb.	—	10.25	—
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	—	8.50	—
Sulphur, cell, bbls.	3.45	—	3.50
Flour, 100 p.c. pure.	3.60	—	4.25
Flowers, 100 p.c. pure.	3.80	—	4.35
Princip., U.S.P.	—	25	—
Lac Sulphur	—	15	—
Tartar Emetic, tech.	67	—	67%
U.S.P.	73	—	73%
Talcum, Amer.	02	—	03%
Purified	05	—	06
Terpin Hydrate	1.23	—	1.25
Theobromine Alkaloid	10.00	—	10.25
Thiocol, See Potass. Guaiacoli Sulphate	—	—	—
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	12.50	—	13.00
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	—	14.50	—
Tin, bichloride, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	—	60	—
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes	—	—	—
Tribromphenol	—	1.50	—
Trional	—	70	—
Vanillin, see Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist., bbl.	1.24	—	1.26
Zinc Carbonate	—	16	—
Chloride, U.S.P.	45	—	50
Iodide, bulk	—	3.85	—
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.	18	—	20
Stearate	41	—	42

Acids

Acetic, See Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Acetyl-salicylic	88	—	95
Benzoic, from gum	—	—	—
U.S.P., ex toluol	85	—	90
*Boric, cryst., bbls.	—	18	—
Powdered, bbls.	—	18	—
Butyric, Tech. 60 p.c.	1.45	—	1.55
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., dra. lb.	—	29	—
1-lb. bottle	—	34	—
5-lb. bottle	—	36	—
50 to 110-lb. tins.	32	—	22%
Liquid, U.S.P., 1 lb. bot.	—	28	—
Crude, 25 p.c.	34	—	31
Chromic, U.S.P.	1.15	—	1.25
Chrysophanic	2.75	—	3.00
Citric, crystals, bbls.	—	84	—
Powdered	89	—	85
Second Hands	89	—	90
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c., See Coal-tar Crudes	—	—	—
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	35	—	40
Gallie, U.S.P., bulk	1.40	—	1.45
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	—	2.50	—
Hydrobromic, 40 p.c. pure.	78	—	85
Hydrochloric, sp. g. 1.150	—	19	—
Hydrofluoric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	2.40	—	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	60	—	65
Lactic, U.S.P. VIII	—	1.90	—
U.S.P., IX	—	2.30	—
Molybdic, C.P.	—	4.00	—
Muriatic, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Nitric, see Heavy Chemicals	—	—	—
Nitro Muriatic	30	—	22
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	60	—	62
Picric, kegs, see Intermediates	—	—	—
Phosphoric, 35-58 p.c. syr. U.S.P. lb.	50	—	51
30 p.c. tech.	23	—	23%
Pyrogallie, resublimed	2.25	—	2.40
Crystals, bottles	1.95	—	2.00
Salicylic Bulk, U.S.P.	45	—	55
Sulphuric, C.P.	—	07	—
Sulphurous	08	—	04
Tannic, U.S.P.	1.50	—	1.60
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	—	76%	—
Powdered, U.S.P.	—	75%	—
Second Hands, Cryst.	78	—	80
Powdered	74	—	75

Crude Drugs

Agar, Agar, No. 1	60	—	65
No. 2	55	—	58
No. 3	45	—	48
Agaric, white	—	90	—
Almonds, bitter	35	—	40
Sweet	45	—	50
Meal	45	—	50

*Nominal

Ambergris, black	—	10.00	—
Grey	—	25.00	—
Areca Nuts	30	—	31
Powdered	34	—	35
Balm of Gilead Buds	1.10	—	1.15
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	10	—	10%
Cantharides, Chinese	1.20	—	1.25
Powdered	1.35	—	1.40
Russian, whole	—	3.50	—
Powdered	—	3.75	—
Castoreum	5.75	—	6.00
Charcoal Willow, powdered. lb.	05%	—	06
Wood, powdered	04	—	05
Civet	2.75	—	3.00
Colocynth, Apples, Trieste. lb.	44	—	45
Pulp, U.S.P.	31	—	32
Spanish Apples	—	—	—
Cuttlefish Bone Trieste	42	—	43
Jewellers, large	1.60	—	1.65
Small	1.50	—	1.60
French	50	—	52
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	30	—	32
Reeds	1.75	—	2.00
*Ergot, Russian	—	—	—
Spanish	—	7.00	—
Grains of Paradise	—	40	—
Guarana	90	—	1.00
Honey, Calif.	23	—	25
Hops, N. Y., prime	80	—	1.10
Pacific Coast, prime	80	—	1.10

Isinglass, American (see Agar Agar)	—	—	—
Russian	—	10.00	—
Kanala	—	5.00	—
Kola Nuts, West Indies	15	—	16
Leeches	8.00	—	10.00
Lupulin	1.50	—	2.00
Manna, large flake	65	—	66
Small flake	45	—	46
Moss, Iceland	17	—	18
Irish	11	—	14
Musk, pods, Cab.	15.00	—	16.00
Tonquin	25.00	—	26.00
Grain, Cab.	23.00	—	25.00
Tonquin	48.00	—	50.00
Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	—	—	—
Nux Vomica, whole	13%	—	14%
Powdered	30	—	21
Poppy Heads	—	1.25	—
Quassia Chips	—	12	—
Sandalwood, Chips	55	—	60
Ground	68	—	65
Scammony, resin	2.25	—	2.50
Powdered	2.50	—	2.60
Spermaceti, blocks	30	—	31
Storax, liquid, tech.	—	1.35	—
Ger., U.S.P.	1.78	—	1.80
Tamarinds, bbls.	5.25	—	5.50
Kegs	2.00	—	2.25
Tar, Barbadoes	2.00	—	2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	—	3.00	—
Artificial	20	—	31
Spirits, see Naval Stores.	—	—	—

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	50	—	53%
South American	62%	—	65
Fir, Canada	—	16.00	—
Oregon	1.80	—	1.90
Peru	5.15	—	5.25
Tolu	1.00	—	1.10

BARKS

Angostura	—	40	—
Baswood Bark, pressed	17	—	21
Barberry	—	75	—
Bayberry	30	—	32
Blackhaw, of Root	54	—	55
of Tree	30	—	35
Buckthorn	48	—	50
Cascara Sagrada	17	—	17%
Cascarilla, quills	—	—	—
Siftings	30	—	35
Chestnut	10	—	10%
Cinchona, red quills	60	—	70
Broken	65	—	60
*Yellow "quills"	—	—	—
*Broken	60	—	65
*Maracibo, yellow, powd. lb.	—	—	—
Condurango	11	—	12
Cotton Root	60	—	65
Cramp (true)	50	—	60
Cramp (so-called)	50	—	60
Dogwood, Jamaica	—	10	—

*Nominal

Standard Products*Guaranteed U. S. P.*

Acethyparamidosalol
 Amidopyrine
 Antipyrine Salicylate
 Arecoline Hydrobromide
 Hyoscine Hydrobromide
 Oleoresin Malefern
 Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate
 Quinine { Dicarboxate
 { Ethylcarbonate
 Rennet Powder
 Silver Salts { Colloidale
 { Nucleinate
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 Sparteinsulphate
 Sulfothyol
 Sulphonemethane
 Sulphonethylmethane

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*Select bds.....lb. — 1.00	Cape.....lb. .13 — .13	Patchouli.....lb. — .75
Hemlock.....lb. .07 — .08	Curacao, cases.....lb. .30 — .30½	Pennyroyal.....lb. .10 — .15
Lemon Peel.....lb. .30 — .30½	Succotrine, whole.....lb. .70 — .75	Peppermint, American.....lb. .26 — .30
Mezeoreon.....lb. .12 — .14	*Ammoniac, tears.....lb. — 2.40	Pilchi.....lb. .10 — .12
Oak, red.....lb. .08 — .09	Powdered.....lb. — —	Prince's Pine.....lb. .18 — .22
White.....lb. .08 — .09	Arabic, firsts.....lb. .30 — .33	Plantain.....lb. .12 — .14
Orange Peel, bitter.....lb. .14 — .15	Seconds.....lb. .28 — .30	Plusatilla.....lb. 1.75 — 2.25
Malaga, Sweet.....lb. .10 — .11	Sorts Amber.....lb. .15 — .16	Queen of the Meadow.....lb. .10 — .11
Tricate, sweet.....lb. .13 — .14	Powdered, U.S.P.....lb. .27 — .28	Rose, red.....lb. 1.00 — 1.10
Prickly Ash, Southern.....lb. .22 — .24	Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.....lb. 3.25 — 3.30	Rosemary.....lb. .10 — .11
Northern.....lb. .22 — .24	Powdered.....lb. 4.25 — 4.50	Rue.....lb. .35 — .40
Pomegranate of Root.....lb. .26 — .28	Benzoins, Siam.....lb. .50 — 1.00	Sage, Dalmatian.....lb. .18 — 1.15½
of Fruit.....lb. .25 — .28	Sumatra.....lb. .31 — .36	Greek.....lb. .12 — 1.12½
Sassafras, ordinary.....lb. .33 — .35	Camphor, ref., See fine chem. list	Spanish.....lb. .09½ — .10
Select.....lb. .36 — .38	Catechu.....lb. .12 — .15	Savory, Alexandria, whole.....lb. 1.18½ — 1.19
Simaruba.....lb. — .50	Chicle.....lb. — 1.45	Senna, Alexandria, whole.....lb. .70 — .80
Soap, whole.....lb. .12 — .15	Damar.....lb. .54 — .55	Half Leaf.....lb. .35 — .35
Cut.....lb. .26 — .27	Euphorbium.....lb. — .28	Siftings.....lb. .17 — .18
Crushed.....lb. — .21	Powdered.....lb. — .50	Powdered.....lb. .35 — .40
Wahoo, of Root.....lb. .75 — .80	Galbanum.....lb. — —	Tinnevely.....lb. .15 — .25
of Tree.....lb. .40 — .42	Gambier.....lb. .12 — .13	Pods.....lb. .10 — .11
Willow, Black.....lb. .06 — .07	Gamboge.....lb. 1.70 — 1.78	Skullcap, Western.....lb. .40 — .45
White.....lb. .16 — .17	Gualac.....lb. .80 — .85	Spearmint, American.....lb. .30 — .22
White Pine Rosed.....lb. .07 — .08	Hemlock.....lb. .83 — .90	Squaw Vine.....lb. .30 — .22
White Poplar.....lb. .07 — .08	Kino.....lb. — .40	Stramonium.....lb. .37 — .38
Wild Cherry.....lb. — .20	Mastic.....lb. .75 — .80	Tansy.....lb. — .15
Thin Green Rosed.....lb. .19 — .20	Myrrh, Select.....lb. .80 — .85	Thyme, Spanish.....lb. .11 — 1.11½
Thick Rosed.....lb. .13 — .13	Sorts.....lb. .70 — .75	French.....lb. .11 — 1.14½
Thin Natural.....lb. .10 — .11	Siftings.....lb. — —	Uva Ursi.....lb. .07½ — .08
Thick Natural.....lb. .07 — .08	Olibanum, siftings.....lb. .15 — .16	Witch Hazel.....lb. .25 — .10
Witch Hazel.....lb. .08 — .09	Tears.....lb. .17 — .20	Wormwood imported.....lb. .25 — .28
	Opium, See fine chem. list	Yerba Santa.....lb. .18 — .20
	Sandarac.....lb. .75 — .80	
	Senegal, picked.....lb. .33 — .34	
	Sorts.....lb. .16 — .17	
	Spruce.....lb. — 1.00	
	Storax, Tech. cases, See Misc'l Drugs	
	Thus.....lb. .17 — .18	
	Tragacanth, Aleppo firsts.....lb. 4.75 — 5.00	
	Seconds.....lb. 3.75 — 4.25	
	Thirds.....lb. 2.00 — 2.50	

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Lady Slipper	lb.	—	—	1.50	Stramonium	lb.	.25	—	.26	Bottles	lb.	3.25	—	3.30
Licorice, *Russian, cut	lb.	.80	—	.90	Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	1.75	—	1.80	Copaiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	—	.95
Spanish natural bales	lb.	.16	—	.18	Kombe	lb.	1.60	—	1.70	Coriander, U.S.P.	lb.	40.00	—	45.00
Selected	lb.	.33	—	.35	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	—	—	.22	Croton	lb.	1.30	—	1.40
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.20	South American	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Cubeba, U.S.P.	lb.	8.00	—	8.25
*Lavage, American	lb.	.73	—	.75	Worm, American	lb.	.28	—	.30	Cumin	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Mantica	lb.	.20	—	.22	Levant	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Erigeron	lb.	6.75	—	7.00
Mandrake	lb.	.27	—	.28	SPIOES									
Musk, Russian	lb.	1.80	—	1.85	Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.18	—	.19	Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	—	.70
Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.14	—	.15	Bombay	lb.	.16 1/2	—	.17	Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Verona	lb.	.09	—	.09 1/2	Japan	lb.	.22	—	.23	Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	9.50	—	10.60
Pareira Brava	lb.	.28	—	.29	Cassia Buds	lb.	.24	—	.25	Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	8.25	—	9.25
Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31	China, Selected, mats	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Turkish	lb.	4.75	—	5.00
Pink true	lb.	3.00	—	3.50	Salmon, assortment	lb.	.35	—	.37	Ginger	lb.	7.50	—	7.75
Pleurisy	lb.	—	—	.20	Chilles, Japan	lb.	.30	—	.31	Gingergrass	lb.	—	—	3.25
Poke	lb.	.15	—	.16	Mombasa	lb.	.24	—	.25	Hemlock	lb.	.85	—	.90
Rhatany	lb.	.12	—	.14	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.41	—	.42	Jasmine, dist.	oz.	—	—	10.00
Rhubarb	lb.	.85	—	.90	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.43	—	.44	Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	4.00	—	4.25
High Dried	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Amboyas	lb.	.46	—	.47	Wood	lb.	—	—	1.50
Powdered	lb.	.20	—	.22	Penang	lb.	.60	—	.61	Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	10.50	—	11.00
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.80	—	.85	Ginger, African	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Spike	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
American	lb.	.35	—	.40	Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.38 1/2	—	.39	Garden	lb.	.75	—	1.25
Mexican	lb.	.38 1/2	—	.40	Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	—	1.71
Scammony Root	lb.	.06	—	.07	Mace, Siam	lb.	.40	—	.42	Lemongrass, Native	lb.	4.25	—	4.50
Senega, Northern	lb.	2.00	—	2.05	Banda, No. 2	lb.	.37	—	.38	Limes, Expressed	lb.	7.25	—	7.75
Southern	lb.	—	—	—	Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.33	—	.34	Distilled	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Serpentaria	lb.	.75	—	.80	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.27	—	.28	Linaloe	lb.	7.25	—	7.50
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	—	.22	75s-90s	lb.	.28	—	.29	Mace, distilled	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.45	—	.50	Pepper, Black Sing.	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Mirbane, ref., see Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	25.00	—	26.00
Stripped	lb.	—	—	.75	White	lb.	.24 1/2	—	.25	Mustard, natural	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Spikenard	lb.	.25	—	.27	Pimento, Select	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Artificial	lb.	90.00	—	110.00
Squid, white	lb.	.10	—	.12	WAXES									
Stillings	lb.	.15	—	.16	Bayberry	lb.	.36	—	.37	Neroli, Blgrade	lb.	11.00	—	16.00
Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Rees, white	lb.	.64	—	.65	Petal	lb.	15.00	—	20.00
Turmeric Madras	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Dark	lb.	.35	—	.36	Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	1.45	—	1.50
Aleppy	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	Crude, light	lb.	.28	—	.29	Orange, bitter	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
China	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Dark	lb.	.28	—	.29	Sweet, West Indian	lb.	9.00	—	9.25
Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.75	—	.80	Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32	Italian	lb.	10.50	—	11.00
True (Aletis)	lb.	.95	—	1.00	Caranaba, Flor.	lb.	—	—	.35	Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.35	—	.45
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.18	—	.20	No. 1, North Country	lb.	.60	—	.62	Oris Concrete	oz.	5.00	—	5.25
*English	lb.	—	—	—	No. 2, North Country	lb.	.60	—	.62	Patchouli	lb.	27.50	—	30.00
*Japanese	lb.	—	—	—	No. 3, Fatty Gray	lb.	.43	—	.44	Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	2.10	—	2.15
Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.13	No. 3, Chalky	lb.	.42	—	.43	French	lb.	1.90	—	2.00
*Yellow Parilla	lb.	—	—	.20	Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.15	—	.16	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
SEEDS					White	lb.	.18	—	.15	Japanese	lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	Japan	lb.	.19 1/2	—	.20 1/2	Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	5.25	—	5.50
Star	lb.	.35	—	.36	Montan, crude	lb.	.35	—	.36	French	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Spanish	lb.	.19	—	.19 1/2	*Bleached	lb.	—	—	.36	Pinus Sylvestris	lb.	—	—	2.50
Annatto	lb.	.04	—	.06	Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36	Pumilio	lb.	4.50	—	5.00
Canary, *Spanish	lb.	—	—	—	*Green	lb.	—	—	—	Rose, French	oz.	15.50	—	16.00
Morocco	lb.	.06 1/2	—	.07	*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—	Bulgarian	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
South American	lb.	.05 1/2	—	.06	Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—	Artificial	oz.	2.75	—	3.25
Caraway, African	lb.	.10	—	.10 1/2	Paraffin, ref'd 123-130 deg.m.p.	lb.	—	—	.11	Rosemary, Spanish	lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Dutch	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	*Foreign, 130-132 deg. m.p.	lb.	—	—	.11 1/2	Sanjalwood, East India	lb.	11.00	—	12.50
Domestic	lb.	—	—	—	Stearic Acid, See Animal Oils	lb.	—	—	—	West Indian	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Cardamom, bleached	lb.	1.80	—	2.50	Essential Oils									
Celery	lb.	.25	—	.25 1/2	Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	9.25	Scassafra, natural	lb.	1.85	—	1.90
Colchicum	lb.	1.90	—	2.00	Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.50	—	9.75	Artificial	lb.	.75	—	.80
Conium	lb.	.35	—	.40	Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	70	—	75	Savin	lb.	8.00	—	8.50
Coriander, Bombay	lb.	—	—	—	Sweet	lb.	.45	—	.50	Spearmin	lb.	11.50	—	12.00
Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.03	—	.03 1/2	Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.45	—	.50	Spruce	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Bleached	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Tansy, Amer.	lb.	1.70	—	1.75
Cumin, Levant	lb.	—	—	—	Rectified	lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.80	—	2.15
Morocco	lb.	.08	—	.08 1/2	Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	White, French	lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Dill	lb.	.07	—	.07 1/2	Bay	lb.	4.25	—	4.50	Vetivert, Bourbon	lb.	12.00	—	14.00
Fennel, French	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Bergamot	lb.	6.25	—	6.50	Wintergreen, sweet birch	lb.	8.75	—	9.00
German	lb.	—	—	—	Artificial	lb.	3.80	—	3.75	Genuine Gaultheria	lb.	9.50	—	10.00
Bombay	lb.	.11 1/2	—	.12	*Bois de Rose	lb.	10.00	—	11.50	Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	—	.80
Flax, whole	per bbl.	20.00	—	22.00	Cade	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	9.00	—	9.25
Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12	Cajuput, Native	lb.	.75	—	.90	Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	12.00	—	13.00
Foenugreek	lb.	.02 1/2	—	.03	U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	14.00	—	14.50
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	Camphor, Sassafras	lb.	.14	—	.16	Manila	lb.	35.00	—	40.00
Cilian	lb.	.06	—	.06 1/2	Japanese, white	lb.	.65	—	.70	Artificial	lb.	10.00	—	20.00
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08 1/2	—	.09	Caraway, Rectified	lb.	3.75	—	4.00	OLEORESINS				
Larkepur	lb.	.25	—	.26	Cassia, Technical	lb.	1.95	—	2.00	Capsicum	lb.	—	—	3.50
Lobelia	lb.	—	—	2.00	Lead, Free	lb.	1.95	—	2.00	Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.17 1/2	—	.18	Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	2.50	—	2.60	Cubeb	lb.	7.75	—	8.00
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.14	—	.14 1/2	Cedar, Leaf	lb.	1.75	—	1.85	Ginger	lb.	6.00	—	6.25
California Brown	lb.	.15 1/2	—	.16	Cedar Wood, light	lb.	.60	—	.65	Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	—	5.25
Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.07 1/2	—	.08	Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	—	26.00	*Oris, domestic	lb.	—	—	20.00
English, Yellow	lb.	.13	—	.13 1/2	Leaf	lb.	3.00	—	3.25	Imported (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	—	22.00
Danish, Yellow	lb.	.12	—	.13	Citronella, Ceylon	lb.	.88	—	.92	Parley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	—	8.00
Parsley	lb.	.28	—	.29	Java	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Pepper, black	lb.	—	—	7.00
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.44	—	.45	*Nominal					AROMATIC CHEMICALS				
Blue, Russian	lb.	—	—	—	Almond, Bitter, U.S.P.	lb.	9.00	—	9.25	Acetaphenone, C.P.	lb.	6.25	—	6.50
Indian	lb.	.28	—	.29	Bitter, f.f. P. A.	lb.	9.50	—	9.75	Amyl Salicylate	lb.	3.00	—	3.00
White Indian	lb.	.12 1/2	—	.13	Artificial, U.S.P., See Aromatic Chemicals	lb.	70	—	75	Imported	lb.	2.75	—	3.00
Quince	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	Sweet	lb.	.45	—	.50	Anethol	lb.	2.50	—	3.00
Rape, English	lb.	.10 1/2	—	.10 1/2	Peach Kernel (Apricot)	lb.	.45	—	.50	Anisic Aldehyde	lb.	—	—	8.00
Japanese small	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	Amber, Crude	lb.	1.35	—	1.40	Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Domestic	lb.	.09 1/2	—	.10	Rectified	lb.	1.55	—	1.60	Free From Chlorine	lb.	—	—	2.00
*Nominal					Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Benzyl Acetate	lb.	1.75	—	2.50

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Heavy Chemicals—Metals

Benzyl Benzoate	3.10	— 3.55
Imported	—	6.50
Benzyl Chloride, pure	—	5.50
Borneol	—	3.50
Bromostyrol	9.00	— 9.50
Castoreum, See Crude Drug, Miscel.		
Cinnamic Acid	5.50	— 6.50
Cinnamic Alcohol	—	36.00
Cinnamic Aldehyde	—	5.50
Citral	9.00	— 9.25
Citronellol	—	16.00
Imported	20.00	— 40.00
Coumarin	6.50	— 7.00
Ethyl Benzoate	—	2.00
Ethyl Cinnamate	7.00	— 8.00
Eucalyptol	1.80	— 1.85
Eugenol	6.00	— 6.50
Geraniol, Standard	3.50	— 4.00
Imported	—	6.00
Geranyl Acetate	6.00	— 7.00
Heliotropin	5.00	— 5.50
Indol, C. P.	—	15.00
Imported	—	30.00
Iso-Eugenol	10.00	— 11.00
Imported	15.00	— 16.00
Linalool	10.00	— 12.00
Linalyl Acetate	16.00	— 18.00
Linalyl Benzoate	—	18.00
Menthyl	7.25	— 8.00
Methyl Anthranilate	10.50	— 11.00
Imported	13.00	— 14.00
Methyl Cinnamate	8.00	— 8.50
Methyl Paracresol	—	16.00
Methyl Salicylate	7.5	— 8.0
Mirbane, rect., drums extra	18	— 19
Musk Ambrette	50.00	— 55.00
Musk Ketone	—	50.00
Musk Xylene	12.50	— 13.00
Phenylacetaldehyde	—	—
Phenylethyl Alcohol	35.00	— 38.00
Phenylacetic Acid	6.50	— 7.00
Rhodinol	24.00	— 26.00
Imported	—	—
Safrol	80	— 90
Terpineol, C. P.	1.50	— 2.00
Imported	2.00	— 2.50
Thymol	12.50	— 13.00
Vanillin	9.5	— 1.00
Violet, artificial (Ionoone)	—	15.00

Heavy Chemicals

ACIDS		
Acetic, 28 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
56 p.c., bbls. 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.75
80 p.c., bbls., Com'l. 100 lbs.	11.50	— 12.50
86 p.c., bbls., pure. 100 lbs.	12.25	— 13.75
Glacial bbls. & chys. 100 lbs.	15.50	— 16.50
Arsenious	14 1/2	— 15
Hydrobromic com., 40 p.c. lb.	.46	— .48
Pure, 40 p.c. .....	.80	— .90
Hydrofluoric 50 p.c. bbls. lb.	.08	— .09
48 p.c. in carboys .....	.11	— .13
52 p.c. in carboys .....	.12	— .13
Lactic, 22 p.c. .....	.04 1/2	— .05
51 per cent pure .....	.12	— .13
Mixed, Nitric .....	.42	— .45
Sulphuric .....	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2
Muriatic, 18 deg. chys. 100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
20 deg. carboys	3.25	— 3.50
22 deg. carboys	3.50	— 4.00
Pure chys. 18 deg.	3.25	— 3.50
20 deg.	3.50	— 3.75
22 deg.	3.75	— 4.00
Nitric, 36 deg. carboys .....	.06 1/4	— .06 3/4
38 deg. carboys .....	.06 3/4	— .07
40 deg. carboys .....	.07 1/4	— .07 3/4
42 deg. carboys .....	.07 3/4	— .08 1/4
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. .....	.32	— .35
50 p.c. tech. .....	.21 1/4	— .25 1/4
Pyroligneous, Tech. .....	.12	— .12 1/4
Sulphuric, Tank carlots		
60 deg., f.o.b. wks.	14.00	— 16.00
66 deg., f.o.b. wks.	16.00	— 18.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	20.00	— 22.00
Sulphurous com. .....	.08	— .11
Tannic, Tech. .....	.20	— .22
Acetone .....	.21	— .22
Acetic Anhydride, 85 p.c.	—	.70
Acetyl Chloride, dist.	—	.45
Alum, ammonia, lump. .....	.05	— .05 1/4
Ground .....	.05 1/4	— .05 1/2
Powdered .....	.06	— .06 1/4
Chrome .....	.12 1/2	— .15
Potash lump .....	.07 1/4	— .08
Powdered .....	.08	— .08 1/4
Chrome .....	.15	— .20
Ground .....	.00	— .09 1/4
Soda, Ground	—	6.38
Aluminum chloride, carboys	—	.05
Anhydrous	—	.18
*Sulphate Iron free	4.25	— 4.50
*Commercial	3.50	— 3.75

Aluminum hydrate light .....	.22	— .25
*Ammonia, Anhydrous .....	.33	— .37
Ammonia Carbonate .....	.16	— .17
*Ammonia Water, 26 deg. .....	.08 1/4	— .13 1/4
Second Hands .....	.12	— .14
20 deg. .....	.07 1/4	— .08 1/4
18 deg. .....	.06 1/4	— .08 1/4
16 deg. .....	.06 1/4	— .08 1/4
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P. .....	.26	— .26
Nitrate .....	.09	— .10
Sal Ammoniac, gray .....	.13 1/2	— .14
Granulated, white .....	.15	— .16
Lump .....	.24	— .26
*Sulphate, foreign	6.50	— 7.00
Dom., single bags	6.25	— 6.50
Antimony chloride, liq. .....	.18	— .20
Anhydrous .....	.50	— .55
Sulphurett	—	—
Crimson F.	—	.60
Golden No. 1	—	.85
No. 2	—	.30
Vermillion	—	.55
Arsenic, white .....	.14 1/2	— .15
Red .....	.20	— .21
Barium chloride	160.00	— 180.00
Imported	—	150.00
Binoxide .....	.25	— .26
Carbonate	85.00	— 90.00
Nitrate .....	.12	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	29.50	— 30.00
Off color	18.00	— 20.00
Blanc Fixe, dry	10.00	— 11.00
*Exporting Pd. f.o.b. wks. 100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.50
*Export F.A.S.	6.25	— 6.75
Bromine, Purified	—	.85
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50
Carbide .....	.05	— .05 1/4
Carbonate .....	.01 1/4	— .02 1/4
Light .....	.08	— .04 1/4
Heavy .....	.08	— .04 1/4
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	—	27.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y. ton	.34	— .50
Anhydrous .....	.12	— .14
Chlorine, liquefied .....	.07 1/2	— .09
Copper bisulphide .....	.08	— .11
Carbon black .....	.12	— .13
Carbon tetrachloride .....	.13 1/2	— 14 1/2
Cobalt Oxide	1.45	— 1.50
Copper Carbonate .....	.28	— .29
Copper Oxide .....	.21 1/2	— .23
Cyanide .....	.63	— .70
Subacetate (Verdigris) .....	.45	— .48
Powdered .....	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 97-98 p.c., 100 lbs.	8.00	— 8.25
98 p.c. carlots, N.Y. 100 lbs.	8.25	— 8.50
*Copperas	100 lbs.	3.00
Ferric Chloride, crys. .....	.06	— .11 1/2
Liquid, 40 deg. .....	.07	— .07 1/2
Ferrous Chloride, crys. .....	.06	— .06 1/2
Fluorspar, Powdered	30.00	— 35.00
Acid Grade	—	—
Fuller's Earth	1.25	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	4.00	— 4.10
Refined	4.25	— 4.50
Lead Acetate, white cryst. .....	.15	— .15 1/2
Broken Cakes .....	.14 1/2	— .15
Granulated .....	.14 1/2	— .15
Arsenate, powdered .....	.27	— .29
Paste .....	.13 1/2	— .15
Nitrate .....	.15	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. lb.	.00	— .13
Foreign	—	—
Red, American .....	.10 1/4	— .13
Sulphate, basic	—	.08 1/4
White, Basic Carb. Amer.		
dry .....	.00 1/4	— .13
in Oil 100 lbs. or over	—	.13
English	—	—
Lithopone .....	.06	— .08 1/4
Lime, hydrate	—	—
Acetate	100 lbs.	3.50
Sulphur solution .....	.17	— .22
Magnesite	65.00	— 68.00
f.o.b. N.Y. .....	.03 1/4	— .04
Magnesium Sulphate .....	.03 1/4	— .04 1/4
Chloride, fused	70.00	— 75.00
Manganese Chloride .....	.20	— .21
Dioxide .....	.13	— .15
Sulphate .....	.20	— .22
Nickel oxide .....	.40	— .45
Salts, single .....	.15	— .16
double .....	.14	— .15
Nitre Cake	7.00	— 7.50
Paris Green .....	.35	— .40
Phosphorus red .....	.40	— .50
Yellow .....	.35	— .40
Oxychloride .....	.60	— .65
Sesquisulphide .....	.42 1/4	— .45
Plaster of Paris	1.50	— 1.60
True Dental	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic 88-92 .....	.30	— .33
Imported, 98%	—	.37
Sticks, U.S.P. .....	.88	— .93

*Nominal

Potassium Bichromate .....	.44	— .46
Bicarbonate .....	.35	— .37
Potass. Carb., calc., U.S.P. .....	.58	— .60
90-95 p.c. .....	.18	— .20
85-90 p.c. .....	.23	— .25
*90-95 p.c.	—	—
Chlorate, cryst. .....	.15	— .15
Powdered, American .....	.15	— .16
*Japanese .....	.14 1/2	— .15
Muriate, basis 80 p.c. unit	2.40	— 2.50
Metabisulphite .....	.42	— .44
Permanganate, Com'l .....	.70	— .75
U.S.P., See Fine Chemicals		
Prussiate, red .....	.88	— .85
Yellow .....	.38	— .40
Sulphate, 99 p.c. .....	.50	— .55
*Salt Cake	—	40.00
Saltpetre .....	.14	— .17
*Soda Ash, 38 p.s. light. 100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.75
*Dense, 58 p.c. bags. 100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
*Caustic, 76 p.c.	—	—
F. A. S.	6.25	— 6.50
Ground, 76 p.c.	6.50	— 7.00
Flake, future	5.90	— 6.00
*Sodium Acetate .....	.12	— .12 1/2
Bichromate .....	.26 1/2	— .27
Bicarbonate	100 lbs.	2.75
Bisulphite	100 lbs.	.36 1/2
Bisulphate	100 lbs.	7.00
Carbonate, Sal. in bbls. cwt.	1.60	— 1.70
Chlorate .....	.10	— .11
*Cyanide 96-98 .....	.27	— .29
Second Hands	—	.35
73-76 p.c. .....	.23	— .25
Fluoride .....	.18	— .19
Hydrosulphite	1.20	— 1.25
Hyposulph. bbls. gran. 100 lbs.	3.60	— 3.75
Kags	100 lbs.	3.80
Nitrate, crude	100 lbs.	3.80
Nitrite .....	.18 1/2	— .19
Peroxide .....	.35	— .40
Phosphate (tri) ref. .....	.07	— .07 1/2
di-Sodium, U.S.P., gran. lb.	.08	— .08 1/4
Technical .....	.05 1/4	— .06
Anhydrous .....	.16 1/2	— .17
Mono-Sodium, ref. .....	.25	— .30
Prussiate, Yellow .....	.26 1/2	— .27 1/2
Silicate, 60 deg.	2.25	— 2.50
40 deg.	1.50	— 1.90
*Sulphide, 60 p.c.	1.00	— 1.10 1/2
*30 p.c. crystals .....	.05 1/4	— .05 3/4
Sulphite .....	.04 1/4	— .04 1/2
Sulphate, Gl'b salt. 100 lbs.	1.60	— 2.10
Anhydrous .....	.06	— .07
Sulphocyanide .....	.80	— .90
Strontium Nitrate .....	.17 1/2	— .19
Carbonate .....	.29	— .30
Sulphur Chloride, red .....	.08	— .10
Yellow .....	.07	— .08
Sulphur Dioxide Com. .....	.09	— .12
Sulphur crude	25.00	— 30.00
Flour Com'l., bbls. 100 lbs.	1.70	— 2.10
Roli, 100 p.c.	3.45	— 3.90
Flowers, 100 p.c. 100 lbs.	3.80	— 4.35
Sulphur Chloride	—	.23
Tartar Emetic, tech. .....	.67	— .67 1/2
Tin, bichloride .....	.19	— .21
Crystals .....	.13	— .15
Whiting	1.13	— 1.75
Zinc, carbonate .....	.16	— .18
Chloride, Fused .....	.08	— .10
Granulated .....	.13	— .13 1/4
Cyanide .....	.45	— .47
Dust .....	.10	— .13
Oxide, French .....	.11 1/4	— .13 1/4
American .....	.10 1/2	— .11
Sulphate .....	.03 1/4	— .04

Metals

Tin Stralts	cwt.	— 46.50
Banca	cwt.	—
American, pure	cwt.	—
99% pure	cwt.	— 47.00
Copper Prime Lake	cwt.	18.50
Electrolytic	cwt.	19.00
Castling	cwt.	— 17.75
Lead Amer S. & R. Co.	cwt.	— 8.50
Open Mkt. Price	cwt.	— 8.00
Zinc (Spelter) Shipment	cwt.	—
Prompt	cwt.	— 7.57 1/2
Antimony, Jap. & Chinese	cwt.	8.25
Aluminum 98-99% Virgin	cwt.	32.00
98-99% Remelted	cwt.	30.50
Remelted No. 12	cwt.	30.00
Powdered	cwt.	— 42.00
Magnesium, 99%	lb.	1.60
Nickel Ingot	cwt.	42.00
Shot	cwt.	— 43.00
Electrolytic	cwt.	— 45.00

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Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)

Bismuth, (See Fine Chemical Prices)		
Cadmium	lb.	— 1.40
Cobalt	2.50	— 3.00
Mercury	flask	— 90.00
Platinum, pure	oz.	— 75.00
Iridium	oz.	— 300.00
Palladium	oz.	70.00 — 90.00
Tungsten, ore per short ton unit		
Wolframite, Chinese	6.50	— 7.00
Pollivian	8.50	— 9.50
Scheelite, Amer.	—	— 15.00
Japanese	—	— 7.00
Silver	oz.	— —

Fertilizer Materials

Ammonium Sulphate ....100 lbs.	6.25	— 6.50
Blood, dried, f.o.b. N.Y. ....unit	—	— 8.00
Bone, 2 and 50, ground, raw, ton	—	— 48.00
Cyanamide	4.00	— 4.50
*Fish Scrap, dom. dried, f.o.b. works	—	— 7.25
Nitrate Soda	100 lbs.	3.80 — 3.90
Tankage, high-grade, f.o.b. Chicago	—	— 7.75 — 8.00
Phosphate Rock—		
Florida pebble, 68 p.c. ....ton	—	— 6.85
Tennessee, 75-80 p.c. ....ton	11.00	— 11.50
Potassium murate, 80 p.c. ....unit	2.40	— 2.50

Naval Stores

Spirits Turpentine in bbls. ....(Carloads ex-dock)	—	— 1.75
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, 1-bbls	—	— 1.74
*Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls	—	— 1.63
Pitch, prime	8.50	— 10.50
Rosins, B	—	— 14.25
D	—	— 18.25
E	—	— 18.50
F	—	— 18.60
G	—	— 18.70
H	—	— 18.80
I	—	— 19.00
K	—	— 19.00
M	—	— 19.00
N	—	— 19.25
WG	—	— 19.50
WW	—	— 19.75
Resin Oil, first run	—	— .85
Second run	—	— .86
Tar, kiln-burnt	—	— 15.00
Retort	—	— 15.50

Dyestuffs

COAL-TAR CRUDES

*Benzol, C. P. ....gal.	30	— 35 1/4
* (90 p.c.)	38	— 33 1/4
Cresylic Acid, 98 p.c., dark, gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Straw, 97-9 p.c. ....gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Tar Acid Oil, 28 p.c. ....gal.	57 1/4	— 61 1/4
80 p.c. ....gal.	75	— 80
Cresol, U.S.P. ....gal.	18	— 21
Cresote oil	20	— 30
Dip. oil	37 1/4	— 40
*Naphthalene, balls	—	—
*Flake	18	— 20
Phenol	12	— 17
Export	21	— 23
Pitch, various grades. ....ton	14.00	— 18.00
Solvent naphtha	25	— 30 1/4
Toluol, pure	31	— 36 1/4
Xylol	35	— 45

INTERMEDIATES

Acid, Anthranilic	2.85	— 3.00
Technical	2.50	— 2.60
Acid B	—	— 2.25
Acid Broenner's	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Chloracetic .....	.60	— .65
*Acid Cleve	1.90	— 2.00
Acid F (delta acid)	3.50	— 3.75
Acid Gamma	6.00	— 6.00
*Acid H	2.25	— 2.50
Acid Lauretic	1.50	— 1.60
Acid Metanilic	—	— 1.70
*Acid Naphthionic, Crude	—	— .85
Refined	1.10	— 1.15
*Acid Neville & Wither's	1.90	— 2.00
Acid Phthalic .....	.50	— .55
Anhydride .....	.45	— .60
Acid Picramic	1.00	— 1.05
Acid Pteric .....	.25	— .30
Acid Sulphanilic, crude .....	.34	— .35
Acid Tobias	2.25	— 2.35
Alcohol 190 proof U.S.P. ....gal.	5.10	— 5.15
Second Hands, U.S.P. ....gal.	6.50	— 7.00
*Wood ref., 95 p.c. ....gal.	3.25	— 3.30
97 p.c. ....gal.	3.85	— 3.40
*Pure	4.40	— 4.50
*Denatured, 180 proof	1.10	— 1.11
188 proof	1.12	— 1.13

p-Amidoacetanilide	1.50	— 2.00
*Aminobenzene	1.15	— 1.30
p-Amidophenol	2.85	— 2.90
Hydrochloride	2.60	— 2.75
o-Amidophenol	3.00	— 3.50
*Aniline Oil, (drums extra) .....	.33	— .56
*Aniline Salt .....	.38	— .42
Aniline for red .....	.60	— .65
Andiraquinone	—	— 3.50
Paste, 15 p.c. ....lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Anthracene, 80-85 p.c. ....lb.	.75	— 1.00
Bayer's Salt	1.05	— 1.10
Benzaldehyde, Tech. ....lb.	.65	— .75
Benzidine Base	1.35	— 1.40
Benzidine Sulphate	1.10	— 1.15
Benzoate of Soda, U.S.P. ....lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoyl chloride	1.55	— 1.60
Benzylchloride, 98-97 .....	.26	— .30
Brombenzol .....	.80	— .90
Carbazol	1.00	— 1.25
Chlorbenzol .....	.15	— .20
Chlorhydrin	2.00	— 2.10
Diamidophenol	—	— 6.50
Dianisidine	9.00	— 10.00
o-Dichlorbenzol .....	.15	— .20
p-Dichlorbenzol .....	.10	— .15
Dichlorbenzol, mixed .....	.07 1/4	— .08
Diethylaniline	1.75	— 1.80
Dimethylaniline	1.25	— 1.60
Dimethylsulphate .....	.75	— .80
*Dinitrophenol .....	.40	— .50
*Dinitrobenzol .....	.35	— .38
Dinitrochlorbenzol .....	.30	— .33
Dinitronaphthalene .....	.45	— .50
Dinitrotoluol .....	.42	— .45
*Diphenylamine .....	.85	— .90
Ethyl Bromide	1.05	— 1.10
*"G" Salt .....	.90	— 1.00
Hydrazobenzene	1.50	— 2.05
Hydroquinone	1.90	— 2.00
Methylantraquinone	—	—
Michler's Ketone	—	— 4.50
Monochlorbenzol .....	.18	— .20
*Monoethylaniline	2.00	— 2.40
a-Naphthol, crude	1.40	— 1.45
Refined	1.65	— 1.70
*b-Naphthol, distilled .....	.86	— .90
*a-Naphthylamine .....	.60	— .75
b-Naphthylamine, tech. ....lb.	—	— 2.00
Sublimed	2.25	— 2.50
Neville & Wither's Acid	1.90	— 2.00
*m-Nitraniline	1.05	— 1.10
*p-Nitraniline	1.50	— 1.60
p-Nitroacetanilide .....	.80	— .85
Nitrobenzol .....	.16	— .17
Nitronaphthalene .....	.40	— .45
p-Nitrophenol .....	.80	— .85
m-Nitro-p-toluidine	3.50	— 3.65
p-Nitro-o-toluidine	3.50	— 4.00
*p-Nitrosodimethylaniline	—	— 2.90
Nitrolool	—	— 1.50
Nitrolool .....	.16	— .18
*Nitrolool .....	.25	— .30
Phenolphthalein	1.50	— 1.60
p-Phenylenediamine	2.65	— 2.90
m-Phenylenediamine	1.15	— 1.25
Phenyl-a-Naphthylamine	2.50	— 2.75
Phosgene	1.00	— 1.25
Phthalic Anhydride .....	.45	— .60
*"R" Salt	—	— .90
Resorcin, Technical	3.75	— 5.00
Sodium Metanilate	—	— 1.50
Sodium Naphthionate .....	.75	— .80
Schaeffer's Salt .....	.75	— .80
*o-Toluene Sulphonamide	2.75	— 3.00
Tolidin	—	— 1.75
Sulphate	—	— 1.10
Toluidine, Mixed .....	.55	— .60
o-Toluidine .....	.35	— .40
p-Toluidine	2.00	— 2.25
m-Toluylenediamine	1.40	— 1.50
Triphenyl Phosphate	—	— 1.00
Xylidine .....	.45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	1.15	— 1.75
Blue	1.00	— 5.00
Brown	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	2.50	— 3.50
Green	1.25	— 6.00
Orange II .....	.80	— 1.00
Orange III	1.00	— 1.25
Red	1.30	— 1.50
Scarlet	—	— 1.00
Violet 10B	—	— 6.50
Amidine Yellow R	—	— 1.50
Alkali Blue, Dom. ....lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Alpine Yellow	2.90	— 7.50
*Nominal	—	—

Azo Yellow	—	— 2.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	3.50	— 4.50
Brilliant Delphine B.S. ....lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G. ....lb.	—	— 4.50
Fast Red, 68 extra, con't. ....lb.	—	— 1.00
Indigotine, conc. ....lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Indigotine, paste	1.50	— 1.60
Naphthol Green	—	— 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	6.75	— 7.50
Orange, R. G. ....lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc. ....lb.	.80	— 1.00
Patent Blue, Swiss Type. ....lb.	15.00	— 25.00
Ponceau	—	— 1.25
Scarlet 2R	1.00	— 1.50
Tartrazine, Dom. ....lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Uranine	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss. ....lb.	6.00	— 7.00

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	1.00	— 1.15
Sky Blue, conc. ....lb.	—	— 4.75
Sky Blue 5BX	—	— 2.50
Blue 2B .....	.70	— 1.00
Brown R	1.70	— 2.00
Brown G	1.75	— 2.00
Bordeaux	1.75	— 2.00
Fast Black	—	— 7.50
Fast Pink	—	— 5.00
Fast Red	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	1.50	— 2.50
Yellow	2.00	— 4.00
Violet con't	2.20	— 2.50
Benzopurpurine 10 B. ....lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Benzopurpurine 4 B. ....lb.	1.40	— 1.80
Chrysophenine, Dom. ....lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Congo Red 4B Type. ....lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Diamine Sky Blue F. ....lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Germine	8.75	— 9.25
Oxaline Violet	8.00	— 9.00

OIL COLORS:

Black .....	.70	— 1.00
Blue	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	1.65	— 2.00
Scarlet	1.75	— 2.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol. ....lb.	1.70	— 2.00

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black .....	.20	— .30
Blue .....	.70	— 1.25
Brown .....	.35	— .45
Green	1.00	— 1.00
Yellow .....	.90	— 1.00

CHROME COLORS:

Alizarin Blue, bright. ....lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Alizarin, medium	6.25	— 7.50
Alizarin Brown, conc. ....lb.	—	— 2.50
Alizarin Cyanine	10.00	— 12.00
Alizarin Orange	—	— 1.50
Alizarin Red, 20 p.c. Paste. ....lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Alizarin Yellow G. ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Alizarin Yellow R. ....lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Imp. ....lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chrome Blue	2.20	— 2.50
Chrome Brown	1.25	— 1.50
Chrome Green, Dom. ....lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Chrome Red	—	— 2.00
Galloycyanine	3.25	— 4.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine O	2.50	— 3.25
Auramine OO	4.15	— 4.25
Bismarck Brown Y. ....lb.	.90	— 1.00
Bismarck Brown R. ....lb.	1.20	— 1.20
Brilliant Green Crystals. ....lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Chrysoidine R .....	.75	— 1.00
Chrysoidine Y .....	.75	— 1.00
Crystal Violet	5.00	— 6.00
Emerald Green, Crystals. ....lb.	—	— .85
Indigo 80 p.c. Paste. ....lb.	—	— 5.00
Fuchsine Crystals, Dom. ....lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Fuchsine Base	4.50	— 5.50
Magenta, Dom. ....lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Malachite Green, Crystals. ....lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Malachite Green, Powd. ....lb.	3.50	— 3.50
Methylene Blue, tech. ....lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Medicinal	—	— .85
Methyl Violet, 3B. ....lb.	3.50	— 4.75
Methyl Violet 6B	4.50	— 5.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol. ....lb.	—	— .50
Nigrosine, water sol., blue. ....lb.	—	— .75
Phosphine G. Domestic. ....lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B. ex. con't. ....lb.	40.00	— 45.00
Safranin	3.50	— 4.00
Victoria Blue B. ....lb.	—	— 7.50
Victoria Blue, base, Dom. ....lb.	—	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, crys.lb.	—	— 8.50
Victoria Green	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	7.00	— 8.00

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NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	—	.33
Seed	lb.	.00%	—	.06
Carmine No. 40	lb.	5.75	—	5.80
Cochineal	lb.	.60	—	.62
Gambier, see tanning.				
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	—	2.50
Guatemala	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.00	—	2.25
Madras	lb.	.90	—	1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.35	—	.38
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.26	—	.29
Chinese	lb.	.34	—	.36
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Aleppy	lb.	.11	—	.11%

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	—	.08
Camwood, chips	lb.	.18	—	.20
Fustic, sticks	ton	50.00	—	58.00
Chips	lb.	.06	—	.06
Hyperic, chips	lb.	.07	—	.09
Logwood Sticks	ton	40.00	—	80.00
Chips	lb.	.04%	—	.08%
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.				
Red Saunders	lb.	.22	—	.25

DYE EXTRACTS

Note: Range of prices on dye extracts includes quality range for large quantity.

Archil, Double	lb.	.24	—	.27
Triple	lb.	—	—	.19
Concentrated	lb.	.34	—	.27
Cutch, Mangrove, see Tanning				
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.15	—	.18
Liquid	lb.	.11	—	.13
Tablet	lb.	.13	—	.14
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—	—
English	lb.	.24	—	.26
Concentrated	lb.	—	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	—	1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.24	—	.32
Crystals	lb.	.30	—	.40
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	—	.19
Gall	lb.	.25	—	.27
*Hematin Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.16	—	.18
*Crystals	lb.	.28	—	.39
Hyperic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.20	—	.30
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	—	.31
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.13	—	.17
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	—	.15
Crystals	lb.	—	—	.20
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—	—
Quebracho, see tanning.				
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07%	—	.08%
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.14	—	.18

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS

Albumen, Egg, edible	lb.	.70	—	.80
Technical	lb.	.65	—	.70
Blood, imported	lb.	—	—	—
Domestic	lb.	.55	—	.60
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	—	.85
Soluble	lb.	1.00	—	1.25
Spray yolk	lb.	.65	—	.70
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.15	—	.20
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	—	.14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	—	.12
320-lb. casks	lb.	—	—	.11
Carload lots	lb.	—	—	.10

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.50	—	8.00
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	7.20	—	7.70
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.11	—	.13
Starch, Powd., bags & bbls. cwt.	5.62	—	—	6.25
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls. cwt.	5.47	—	—	6.00
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Imported, duty paid	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Tapioca flour, high grade	lb.	.06%	—	.07
Medium grade	lb.	.04%	—	.05
Low grade	lb.	.03%	—	.04

*Nominal

Tanning Materials

Algarobilla	ton	—	—	—
Divl Divl	ton	65.00	—	75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	16.00	—	18.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	60.00	—	70.00
Myrobalans. II	ton	60.00	—	65.00
I2	ton	45.00	—	50.00
B1	ton	58.00	—	63.00
B2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
R2	ton	42.00	—	47.00
Oak Bark	ton	20.00	—	23.00
Ground	ton	—	—	25.00
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	—	15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	—	29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 28 p.c. tan.	ton	—	—	80.00
Valonia Cups 28-33 p.c.	ton	45.00	—	55.00
Beard, 40 p.c.	ton	70.00	—	80.00
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	—	80.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03%	—	.04
bbls., f.o.b. wks.	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Clarified, 25 p.c. bbls.	lb.	.04%	—	.04%
Powdered, 60 p.c.	lb.	.00	—	.00%
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09%	—	.10%
Common	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.15	—	.16
Hemlock 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05%	—	.05%
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.04%	—	.05
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09%	—	.09%
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.10	—	.12
Liquid, 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06%	—	.07%
Myrobalans, liq., 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07%	—	.08
Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.12	—	.12%
Substitute, liq., 23-25 p.c.	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06%	—	.07%
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tks.	lb.	.06	—	.06%
Barrels	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
35 p.c. tan, bleaching.	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Liquid, 65 p.c. tan ordinary.	lb.	.09%	—	.10
Clarified	lb.	—	—	.12
Spruce, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.01%	—	.01%
50 p.c. t.s. works tanks.	lb.	.02%	—	.03
Powd., 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.02%	—	.03
Sumac, liquid, tan.	lb.	.07%	—	.08

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod Newfoundland	gal.	1.20	—	1.25
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	—	—
Cod Liver, Newfoundland.	bbl.	80.00	—	85.00
Norwegian	bbl.	78.00	—	80.00
Degras, American	lb.	.06%	—	.06%
English	lb.	.07	—	.07%
Neutral	lb.	.11	—	.15
Herring	gal.	—	—	.50
Horse	lb.	.11	—	.12
Lard prime	gal.	—	—	2.00
Off prime	gal.	—	—	1.85
No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.40
Extra, No. 1	gal.	—	—	1.50
No. 2	gal.	—	—	1.35
Menhaden, Light strained.	gal.	1.00	—	1.05
Yellow, bleached	gal.	1.02	—	1.10
Extra, bleached, winter.	gal.	1.04	—	1.12
Crude, f.o.b. works.	gal.	—	—	.70
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	—	2.25
30 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	—	2.05
40 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	—	1.90
Prime	gal.	1.75	—	1.80
Oleo. Oil	lb.	.18%	—	.23
Ked (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.15	—	.18%
Saponified	lb.	.15	—	.15%
Sod	lb.	.30	—	.31
Sperm bleached winter				
38 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	—	2.00
45 deg., cold test.	gal.	—	—	1.55
Natural water, 38 deg., cold test	gal.	—	—	—

*Nominal

Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.24%	—	.25
Double pressed	lb.	.25%	—	.26
Triple pressed	lb.	.28	—	.28%
Tallow, acidless	gal.	—	—	1.60
Prime	gal.	—	—	1.50
Whe's, natural winter	gal.	—	—	1.30
Bleached, winter	gal.	—	—	1.33
Crude tanks, Coast.	lb.	—	—	.13

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.19	—	.19%
Cases	lb.	—	—	.20
No. 3	lb.	.17%	—	.18%
China Wood Oil, bbls.	lb.	.18%	—	.19
Coast, bbls.	lb.	.16%	—	.17%
Cocunut Dum. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.17	—	.17%
Tanks, Spot	lb.	.16	—	.16%
*Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	.18%	—	.19%
*Tark	lb.	.18	—	.18%
Manilla, tanks, coast.	lb.	.15	—	.16
Edible	lb.	.19%	—	.20
Copra, Pacific Coast.	lb.	.08	—	.08%
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	.19	—	.19%
Crude, Tanks	lb.	.16	—	.16%
Barrels	lb.	.17	—	.17%
*Cottonseed. Crude, f. o. b.	lb.	—	—	.16
mill, in tanks	lb.	.15%	—	.16%
Prime Summer, Yel. bbls.	lb.	—	—	.24%
*White	lb.	.21	—	.21%
Winter, yellow	lb.	.21	—	.21%
Hempseed	lb.	.30	—	.30
Linseed, raw car lots.	gal.	1.50	—	1.60
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.53	—	1.63
Bolled, 5-bbl. lots.	gal.	1.56	—	1.66
Double Bolled, 5-bbl. lots				
Raw, tanks	gal.	—	—	1.50
English	gal.	1.43	—	1.53
Olive, lenatured	gal.	1.35	—	1.45
Edible	gal.	3.60	—	3.90
Foots	lb.	.17	—	.17%
Palm, Lagos, casks.	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Berlin	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Niger	lb.	.10%	—	.11
Palm Kernel, domestic.	lb.	.20	—	.20%
Imported	lb.	.18%	—	.19%
Pearut Oil, refined.	lb.	.22	—	.23
Crude, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.15%	—	.16
Oriental coast, tanks.	lb.	.13%	—	.14
Perilla, coast tanks.	lb.	.16%	—	.17
Bbls., N. Y.	lb.	—	—	—
Poppy Seed	gal.	—	—	3.25
Rapeseed, ref'd. bbl.	gal.	1.55	—	1.60
Bl-w'n	gal.	1.60	—	1.65
Crude, coast, tanks.	lb.	.17	—	.17%
*Sesame, domestic, edible.	gal.	—	—	2.50
*Imported	lb.	—	—	—
Soya Bean, tanks Coast, July.	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Futures	lb.	.10%	—	.11
New York, bbls.	lb.	.16%	—	.16%
Edible	lb.	.18	—	.19
Walnut, Crude	lb.	.16%	—	.17

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOW

(New York Markets)

Grease, white	lb.	.10%	—	.11
Yellow	lb.	—	—	.09
House	lb.	.09	—	.09%
Grease, Brown	lb.	.03	—	.09
Lard City	lb.	.20%	—	.20%
Compound	lb.	.21%	—	.22
Stearine, lard	lb.	.27	—	.27
Oleo	lb.	.13	—	.13%
Tallow, edible	lb.	.13	—	.13%
City, Special	lb.	—	—	.10%

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.13%	—	.13%
City Fancy	lb.	.12%	—	.12%
Prime Pickers	lb.	.12	—	.12%
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.11%	—	.11%
"A" White	lb.	.11%	—	.11%
"B" White	lb.	.11	—	.11%
Yellow	lb.	.10%	—	.10%
Brown	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Bone	lb.	.09%	—	.09%
House	lb.	.10	—	.10%
Stearine, prime oleo	lb.	—	—	.15
Lard, leaf	lb.	—	—	.19

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas.	—	—	—	54.50
f.o.b. New Orleans	—	—	—	56.00
*Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta				
Columbia	—	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—	—
*Corn Cake	short ton	—	—	70.00
Meal	short ton	65.00	—	70.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—	66.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—	66.00

*Nominal

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- AGAR AGAR**—5 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., London.
- ALUMEN**—Floes, Light, 7 csk., D. A. Ross Bros., Liverpool.
- ALCOHOL**—150 bbls., New York Industrial Alcohol Co., San Juan.
- ALMONDS**—91 cs., Spöbel & Day, Malaga; 500 cs., Bank of New York, Malaga; 360 cs., Spencer Importing Co., Malaga; 360 bbs., Bankers Trust Co., Malaga; 500 bbs., 188 bbls., W. Brandt's Sons & Co., Catania; 50 bbls., Lazard Freres, Catania; 150 bbs., Irving National Bank, Catania; 90 British Bank of South America, Catania; 100 bbs., Smith & Shipper, Catania; Shelled, 50 bbls., Irving National Bank, Marseilles.
- AMMONIUM**—Carbonate, 15 csk., Brown Bros. & Co., Bristol; 15 csk., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Bristol; Chloride, 18 csk., C. De P. Fields Co., Bristol; Muriate, 40 csk., C. De P. Fields Co., Bristol; Perchlorate, 22 cs., 775 bbls., First National Bank of Boston, Bristol.
- ANILINE COLORS**—590 pgs., Textile Alliance Inc., Rotterdam; 20 csk., Geigy Co., Havre; 16 csk., A. Klipstein & Co., Havre; 3 csk., Funch. Edey & Co., Copenhagen.
- ANTIMONY**—Oxide, 689 sks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Valparaiso; Regulus, 1,000 cs., A. C. Norden, Shanghai; 1,000 cs., S. W. Frost Co., Shanghai; Sulphide, 624 sks., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Valparaiso.
- ANTIPYRINE**—5 cs., H. A. Metz, Rotterdam.
- ARCHIL**—20 csk., Graphite Co., Inc., Hull; 20 csk., W. A. Ross & Bro., Hull.
- ARGOLS**—7 csk., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; 471 bgs., C. Pizer & Co., Marseilles.
- BARIUM**—Chloride, E. M. Sargeant & Co., Liverpool.
- BARK**—Buckthorn, 5 bbls., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam.
- BEANS**—Castor, 60 bgs., H. Mann & Co., Cape Hayti; Cocoa, 64 bgs., A. & M. Hernandez Co., Maracaibo; 88 bgs., R. Desvernine, Maracaibo; 250 bgs., Habicht & Co., Maracaibo; 80 bgs., Meyer & Co., Maracaibo; 785 bgs., Yglesias Co., La Guayra; 16 bgs., Bilca, Dallet & Co., Santa Domingo; 50 csk., R. F. Downing & Co., Rotterdam; 1 lot, Royal Bank of Canada, Bahia; 1,000 bgs., J. H. Raynor & Co., Liverpool; 632 bgs., W. Schall & Co., Paramaribo; 90 bgs., Huth & Gillespie, Paramaribo; 451 bgs., Middleton & Co., Paramaribo; 23 bgs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 1,244 bgs., J. Aron & Co., Sanchez; 690 bgs., J. J. Julia & Co., Sanchez; 761 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Sanchez; 628 bgs., Southern Sales Corporation, Sanchez; 2,540 bgs., Michéline & Co., Sanchez; 106 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Sanchez; 2,261 bgs., Yglesias & Co., Sanchez; 20 bgs., Porcella, Vicini & Co., Sanchez; 54 bgs., Rojas, Randall & Co., Sanchez; 230 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Porto Plato; 164 bgs., Ultramares Corporation, Porto Plato; 275 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Porto Plato; Vanilla, 13 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 24 cs., Thurston & Bruidich, Marseilles.
- BLOOD**—Dried, 1 bx., H. J. Baker & Bros., Rio De Janeiro.
- CALCIUM**—Chloride, 1 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam.
- CAMPBOR**—Crude, 91 cs., Fiberhold Corporation, Hongkong.
- CASEIN**—7 cs., D. V. Arguimbau & Co., Havre.
- CHEMICALS**—Miscellaneous, 40 bbls., 32 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Hamburg; 5 cs., C. B. Richard & Co., Hamburg; 2 csk., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 5 cs., Ciba Co., Inc., Havre; 4 cs., W. Neuberg, Rotterdam.
- CLAY**—China, 108 csk., Perkins, Goodwin Co., Bristol; 225 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Bristol; 200 csk., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship Co., Bristol; 200 bgs., E. M. & F. Waldo, Bristol; 50 csk., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Bristol; 113 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; 360 csk., Lee, Smith & Co., Bristol; Pottery, 154 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol.
- COCAINE**—2 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., Valparaiso.
- COCOBOLA**—392 pcs., Piza, Nephews Co., Panama.
- CREOSOTE**—Saponified, 250 csk., Merck & Co., Hull.
- CUTTLEFISH BONE**—70 cs., A. Martelli, Genoa; 17 cs., A. Stailman & Co., Marseilles.
- DEXTINE**—303 bbls., A. Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam; 80 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Rotterdam.
- DRUGS**—Crude, 23 pgs., Brown Bros. & Co., London; Miscellaneous, 20 cs., Merck & Co., London; 1 bx., W. Schall & Co., Malaga.
- ERGOT**—Rye, 2 bgs., L. Scott & Libby, Marseilles.
- EXTRACTS**—Elder, 25 bbls., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; Flower, Distilled, 10 cs., Bernard, Judae & Co., Marseilles; Orange Flower, 50 bbls., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; Rose, 100 bbls., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles.
- FLOWERS**—Dried, Medicinal, 2 bbls., American Express Co., Rio De Janeiro.
- GALL NUTS**—50 cs., Oliver & Co., Shanghai; 400 cs., A. C. Norden, Shanghai.
- GAMBOGE**—3 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London.
- GELATIN**—5 cs., American Trading Co., London; Powdered, P. H. Manners, Leith.
- GLYCERIN**—9 drums, Flornett & Fehr, London; 312 drums, E. I. Du Pont de Nemours Co., Liverpool; 50 csk., American Express Co., Marseilles.
- GREASE**—Stearine, Wool, 70 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hull.
- GUM**—Aloes, 285 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao; 206 cs., Suzarte & Whitney, Curacao; 7 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., Liverpool; 100 cs., Sharp & Dakine, Curacao; Copal, 319 bgs., International Banking Corporation, London; 411 bskts, G. De Vries & Sons, Rotterdam; 900 cs., L. Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 680 cs., 5,314 bgs., 18 cs., Innes & Co., Macassar; 106 bskts., 46 bgs., 1 cs., G. De Vries & Sons, Macassar; 3,370 bskts., 240 bgs., Far East Importing Co., Macassar; 116 bskts., Rutgers, Blecker & Co., Macassar; 443 bskts., Moraux & Co., Macassar; 670 pgs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Macassar; 288 bskts., Pacific Trading Corporation, Macassar; 802 bgs., 114 bskts., 260 pgs., G. H. McFadden Bros., Macassar; 1,819 bskts., 46 bgs., 17 cs., International Banking Corporation, Macassar; 26 bskts., C. T. Smillie & Co., Macassar; 866 bgs., Patterson, Boardman & Knapp, Macassar; 288 bskts., E. Boiesvain & Co., Macassar; 40 bbls., International Banking Corporation, Rotterdam; 391 pgs., 150 bskts., G. De Vries & Son, Rotterdam; Damar, 74 cs., International Banking Corporation, Rotterdam; 750 cs., G. De Vries & Sons, Rotterdam; 190 cs., L. Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 400 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Padang; 800 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Batavia; 100 cs., Mechanics & Metals National Bank, Batavia; 400 cs., International Banking Corporation, Batavia; 330 cs., Bank of Manhattan, Batavia; 680 bskts., Innes & Co., Macassar; 27 cs., Moraux & Co., Macassar; 220 cs., Innes & Co., Rotterdam; 300 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Batavia.
- HERBS**—Medicinal, 1 cs., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Hamburg; 56 pgs., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg; 81 bbls., Bernard Judae & Co., Genoa.
- HOPS**—185 bbls., American Express Co., Rotterdam; 10 bbls., B. Schwarz & Sons, Hamburg; 50 bbls., National Bank of Commerce, Hamburg.
- INDIGO**—31 csk., American Aniline Products Co., Havre; 345 bbls., International Banking Corporation, Havre.
- IRON OXIDE**—73 csk., Reichard, Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; 250 bbls., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga; 33 csk., Reichard Coulston, Inc., Liverpool; Red, 5 csk., Hammill & Gillespie, Hull.
- ISINGLASS**—7 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, London.
- KOLA NUTS**—47 bgs., P. E. Anderson & Co., London.
- LEAVES**—Buchu, 2 bbls., Lehn & Fink, London; Marjoram, 144 bbls., Old & Wallace, Marseilles; Thyme, 260 bgs., Liverato, Kidde Co., Piraeus.
- LEECHES**—6 cs., Midwood Chemical Co., Bordeaux.
- LICORICE**—Juice—8 cs., Lehn & Fink, Catania; Paste, 25 cs., M. Aracktingi, Catania.
- LIME**—Tartrate, American Express Co., Bordeaux.
- MADDER**—Dutch, 1 csk., Schieffelin & Co., Rotterdam; 3 csk., C. L. Hulsing, Inc., Rotterdam.
- MAGNESIUM**—Carbonate, 72 csk., McKesson & Robbins, Hull; Powder, 1 cs., Rippenheim, Subert Co., Hamburg.
- MAGNESITE**—Calcined, 230 bbls., Brown Bros. & Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 213 bbls., Innes, Speiden & Co., Rotterdam; 205 csk., J. Baker, Rotterdam.
- MANGANESE**—Borate, 12 csk., Reese & Buckley, Inc., Bristol.
- MANNA**—20 cs., National City Bank, Palermo.
- MEDICINAL POWDER**—4 csk., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam.
- MICA**—205 cs., A. J. Bracher & Co., London; 44 cs., Niebrugge & Day, London; 5 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 100 cs., J. B. Moore & Co., Rio De Janeiro; 166 cs., S. Claguine, Buenos Aires.
- MK**—Artificial, 1 cs., Fritzsche Bros., Rotterdam; 2 cs., A. Chivis & Co., Rotterdam; 1 cs., Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Rotterdam.
- MUSTARD FLOUR**—40 bgs., W. Van Doorn, Rotterdam.
- MYROBALANS**—61 bgs., Bombay Export & Import Manufacturing Co., Bombay.
- NAPHTHALENE**—691 bgs., White Tar Co., Liverpool; 10 cs., Hanover National Bank, Hull; 125 bbls., 237 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bristol.
- NUX VOMICA**—1,000 pkts., National Bank of India, Bombay.
- OILS**—Coconut, in bulk, 1,949,226 kilos, Java Coconut Oil Co., Macassar; Codliver, 125 bbls., Scott & Bowne, Bergen; 100 bbls., T. Nevin, Bergen; Cottonseed, 125 drums, Banque Nat'l Di Hayti, St. Marc; Linseed, 60 bbls., Keystone Varnish Co., Hull; 352 bbls., American Linseed Co., Bristol; Olive, 20 cs., Roure-Betrano-Fils, Havre; 7 cs., Orbis Products Co., Havre; 5 cs., Rockhill & Victor, Havre; 2 cs., Lafranconi & Co., Malaga; 50 cs., C. H. Arnold & Co., Bordeaux; 50 cs., J. Wile & Sons, Bordeaux; 25 cs., Baltimore Club Co., Bordeaux; 19 csk., La Montague, Chapman Co., 25 cs., Austin, Nichols & Co., Bordeaux; 110 cs., Panama Railroad, Marseilles; 995 cs., J. P. Smith & Co., Marseilles; 250 cs., Park & Tilford, Marseilles; 175 cs., Nicellie Olive Oil Co., Marseilles; 20 csk., H. Kientzer & Co., Marseilles; 47 csk., Able Trust Co., Marseilles; 100 csk., Froth & Callahan, Marseilles; 900 cs., 900 cs., Southern Pacific Co., Genoa; 400 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 100 cs., Parodi, Ermini Co., Genoa; 80 cs., F. Bertolli, Genoa; 89 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 1 csk., Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Marseilles; 10 cs., J. Salopoulos, Piraeus.
- Palm**, 155 csk., Colgate & Sons, Liverpool.
- Rape**, 200 bbls., Vacuum Oil Co., Hull; Sulphur, 300 csk., J. Muncroe & Co., Naples; Veltvert, 1 drum, Transatlantic Commercial Co., Rotterdam.
- OILS, ESSENTIAL**—Cassia, 200 cs., Brown Bics. & Co., Hongkong; Citronella, 10 drums, Commonwealth Products Co., London; 1 drum, Magnus, Mabec & Reynard, Inc., Rotterdam; 16 drums, National City Bank, Batavia; Lavender, 20 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Marseilles; Miscellaneous, 2 cs., R. F. Downing & Co., London; 4 drums, Atlantic National Bank, Malaga; 1 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Malaga; 2 cans, American Aniline Products Co., Malaga; 445 quarter cs., Societe Chemical Italia, Catania; 20 quarter cs., R. S. Mac Indoe, Catania; 8 half cs., G. Luaders & Co., Catania; 40 quarter cs., L. Crescenti, Catania; 4 cs., Dodge & Olcott, Marseilles; 144 cs., A. Chivis, Marseilles; 13 cs., G. Luaders & Co., Marseilles; 4 csk., Rockhill & Victor, Marseilles; 9 cs., Ungerer & Co., Marseilles; 40 cs., Italian Discount & Trust Co., Messina; Orange, 3 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Kingston; Rosemary, 30 drums, G. Luaders & Co., Malaga; 4 drums, 10 cs., American Aniline Products Co.,

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PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—13 cs., E. Feugera & Co., Havre.

PLUMBAGO—300 bbls., J. F. Starkey & Co., Colombo; 74 bbls., C. E. Peklons, Colombo; 200 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Colombo.

POTASSIUM SALTS—Bicarbonate, 15 csks., A. Klipsch & Co., Rotterdam; Bromide, 7 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London; Prussiate, Yellow, 18 csks., C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam.

QUININE—35 cs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Taudjong Priok; 58 bgs., Parke, Davis & Co., Santa Marta.

RENNET—1 csk., F. Rehrend, Copenhagen; 15 csks., Meadows, Wye & Co., Copenhagen; 40 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Copenhagen.

RESORCIN—144 cs., Rhodia Chemical Co., Havre.

ROOTS—Gentian, 71 bbls., Pratt Food Co., Bordeaux; Ipecac, 1 lot, General Commercial Co., Rio de Janeiro; Licorice, 1,076 pkgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Sevilla; 62 bbls., American Express Co., Liverpool.

SAFFRON—9 bgs., A. Stallman & Co., London.

SALVARSAN—6 cs., Stafford, Hendrix Co., Rotterdam.

SEEDS—Aise, 25 cs., L. R. Millen, Hongkong; Castor, 1,760 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Bahia; 1 pkg., A. Hirsch & Co., Bahia; 3,000 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santos; 3,000 bgs., F. Matarazzo & Co., Santos; 700 bgs., National City Bank, Pernambuco; 3,000 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Santos; 7,000 bgs., Matarazzo & Co., Ltd., Santos; 500 bgs., New York Overseas Co., Santos; 230 bgs., Curacao Trading Co., Port Au Prince; 1,497 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Pernambuco; Flaxseed, 8,559 bgs., Holle, Watson Co., Inc., Buenos Aires; 16,484 bgs., American Linseed Co., Buenos Aires; 8,222 bgs., Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Buenos Aires; Poppy, 350 bbls., N. V. Van Waveren, Rotterdam.

SILVER—Sulphide, 5 cs., W. R. Grace & Co., South Pacific Ports; 13 cs., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, Ltd., Valparaiso; 104 pkgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Valparaiso; 6 pkgs., Barter, Williams Co., Valparaiso.

SOAP—Castile, 400 cs., Royal Bank of Canada, Malaga.

SODIUM SALTS—338 bgs., Bech, Van Siclen & Co., Copenhagen; Chlorate, 300 bbls., Dresser & Co., Genoa; Cyanide, 56 cs., S. W. Bridges & Co., Havre; 224 cs., F. Ferzandie, Havre; Hydrosulphate, 10 kegs, Wyman Shipping Co., Liverpool; Nitrate, 16,559 acks., Wessel, Duval & Co., Valparaiso; 169 csks., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Rotterdam; Prussiate, Yellow, 13 csks., A. Klipsch & Co., Liverpool; 38 csks., Brown Bros. & Co., Liverpool.

SPICES—Cassia, 500 bbls., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Hongkong; 65 cs., L. R. Millen, Hongkong; 850 bbls., J. Aron & Co., Hongkong; Chillies, 419 pkgs., Furness, Withy & Co., Genoa; Cloves, 96 bgs., Old & Wallace, Macassar; 411 acks., Bank of New York, Marseilles; Ginger, 85 bgs., Colonial Bank of London, Kingston; 434 bbls., National Bank of India, Ltd., Bombay; 123 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Bombay; 282 bgs., Irving National Bank, Bombay; Mace, 42 cs., G. H. Slot & Co., Macassar; Nutmegs, 165 bgs., 35 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; 575 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Padang; 123 bgs., E. Boissevain & Co., Macassar; 191 cs., G. H. Slot & Co., Macassar; 100 cs., Armending Bros., Macassar; 206 pkgs., 30 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; Paprika, 25 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; Pepper, Black, 38 bgs., 15 bgs., 123 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam.

SPONGES—70 bbls., Lasker & Bernstein, Havana; 17 bbls., American Sponge Co., Havana; 196 bbls., New York & Cuba Mail Steamship, Havana; Refuse, 176 bbls., D. N. Graves, Nassau.

STONE—Pumice, 1 cs., Ammerman & Patterson, Southampton; 641 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Piraeus; Rotten, 12 csks., J. H. Rhodes & Co., Hull.

STROMTIUM—Chloride, 5 csks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Rotterdam; Nitrate, 18 csks., Pfaltz & Bauer, Hamburg.

SULPHUR—1 csk., McKesson & Robbins, London; 4 bgs., Dicks, David & Co., Catania; 30 csks., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Liverpool.

SUMAC—Ground, 700 bgs., American Express Co., Palermo; 700 bgs., 1,400 bgs., A. Klipsch & Co., Palermo; 1,400 bgs., Irving National Bank, Palermo.

TAIC—500 bgs., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux; 306 bgs., B. F. Ducas & Co., Bordeaux; 1,300 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Br., Bordeaux; 200 bgs., Italo Discount & Trust Co., Genoa; 200 bgs., Kountze Bros., Genoa; 700 bgs., L. A. Salomon, Genoa; 1,000 bgs., Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Genoa; 200 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Genoa.

TARTAR—20 csks., Tartar Chemical Works, Catania; 90 csks., London & Liverpool Bank of Commerce, Palermo; 45 csks., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles.

TURMERIC—160 bgs., National Bank of India, Bombay.

WATER—Mineral, 135 cs., A. Prost & Colahan, Bordeaux; 1,200 cs., Apollinaris Agency Co., Rotterdam; Rose, 2 drums, W. Schnall & Co., Malaga.

WAX—Bees, 1 cs., G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific Ports; 112 pkgs., Neuss, Hesselein & Co., Valparaiso; 189 bbls., W. R. Grace & Co., Liverpool; 14 cs., South American Shipping Co., Santos; 14 cs., American Shipping Co., Santos; 17 bbls., D. Steengrafe, Rio de Janeiro; 5 pkgs., F. Ricart & Co., Curacao; Carnauba, 84 bgs., 84 bgs., General Commercial Co., Bahia; 9 bgs., 16 bgs., National City Bank, Rio de Janeiro; 44 bgs., National City Bank, Natal; 10 bgs., Taylor, Clapp & Real, Pernambuco; 91 bgs., British Bank of South America, Natal; 644 bgs., G. Amsinck & Co., Natal; 355 bgs., 250 bgs., Lazard Freres, Natal; 20 bgs., London & Brazilian Bank, Natal; 400 bgs., Hagemeier Trading Co., Natal; 175 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Natal; 113 bgs., American Foreign Banking Corporation, Natal; 200 bgs., A. F. Marcus, Hamburg; Morania, 247 bbls., 220 bbls., F. O. Luthi & Co., Constantinople; 288 bgs., Irving National Bank, Liverpool.

WITHERITE—100 tons, Barkers Trust Co., Hull.

New Incorporations

Nusop Company, Manhattan, capital \$30,000. To make soap powder and chemicals. H. M. Orenstein, A. M. Roth, M. Kaplan, 1958 Eighty-first st., Brooklyn.

Kent Color Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. To make dyes. R. J. and F. M. E. Schaefer, W. H. Klenke, 59 Wall st., New York.

Empire State Chemical Laboratory, Manhattan, capital \$25,000. R. Abrahams, N. Nanes, L. Sanders, Hotel Belleclaire, 77th street and Broadway, New York.

American Chemical Products Co., Dover, Del., capital \$5,000,000. F. R. Hansell, J. Vernon Pimm, E. M. MacFarland, Philadelphia.

Midland Chemical Corporation, East Syracuse, N. Y., capital \$100,000. R. L. Winkler, P. Judd, W. E. Armstrong, Syracuse.

Industrial Trading Corporation, Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Drugs, chemicals, and iron and steel. R. and M. Morgenstern, G. Banks, 140 Nassau st., New York.

Arner Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$750,000. Drugs and chemicals. W. H. Boruka, W. Amunds, F. C. Arner, Buffalo.

Chasler Process Co., Manhattan, capital \$1,000,000. To make industrial alcohol. M. A. Fischer, W. B. Sansifer, C. Caldwell, 233 Broadway, New York.

Wyble Drug Co., Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. T. L. Croteau, M. A. Bruce, S. E. Dill, Wilmington, Del.

Winans Chemical Works, Manhattan. F. L. Mann, W. M. and G. W. Winans, 175 Remsen st., Brooklyn.

Canadian Incorporations

Canadian Compounds, Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, capital \$40,000, to manufacture perfumes, druggists' sundries and novelties. Joseph B. V. Bosworth, Joseph Montgomery and Clifford A. Warren, provisional directors.

The Allen-Robinson Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Canada, capital \$40,000, to manufacture deodorants, disinfectants and germicides. Edward J. Walker, Harold O. Wilson, Bertram H. Ardagh and Allen H. Walker, provisional directors.

S. C. Johnson & Son, Ltd., Brantford, Ont., Canada, capital \$300,000, to manufacture paints, oils, varnishes, and dyes. Leonard M. Croft, James Collier, and Wm. T. Henderson.

Safetee Soap Corporation of Toronto, Canada, capital \$50,000, to manufacture soap, toilet articles and perfumery. Arthur A. Fritsch, William H. J. Tubb and Wm. H. Wallbridge.

A Wander, Ltd., incorporated under the laws of Great Britain, has been licensed to carry on the business of chemists and druggists in Ontario with a capital not exceeding \$40,000. Wm. H. McGuire of Toronto is appointed agent.

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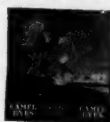
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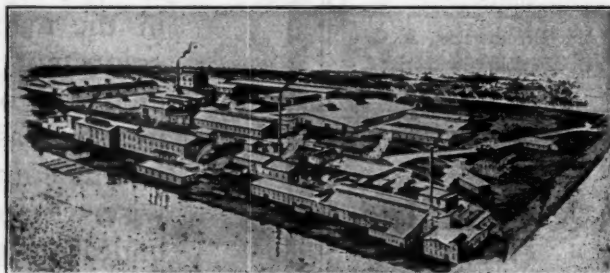
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